

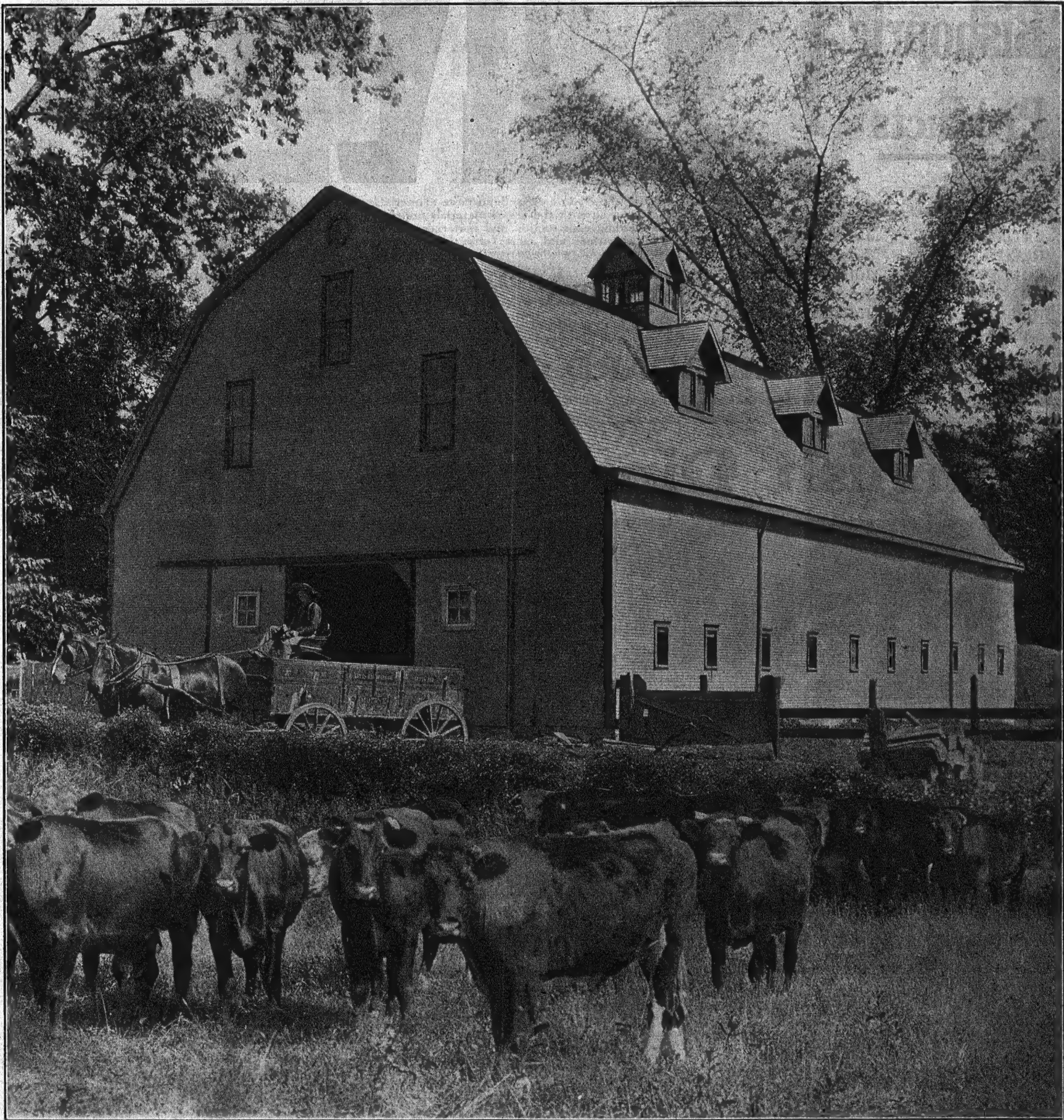
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

July 12, 1916

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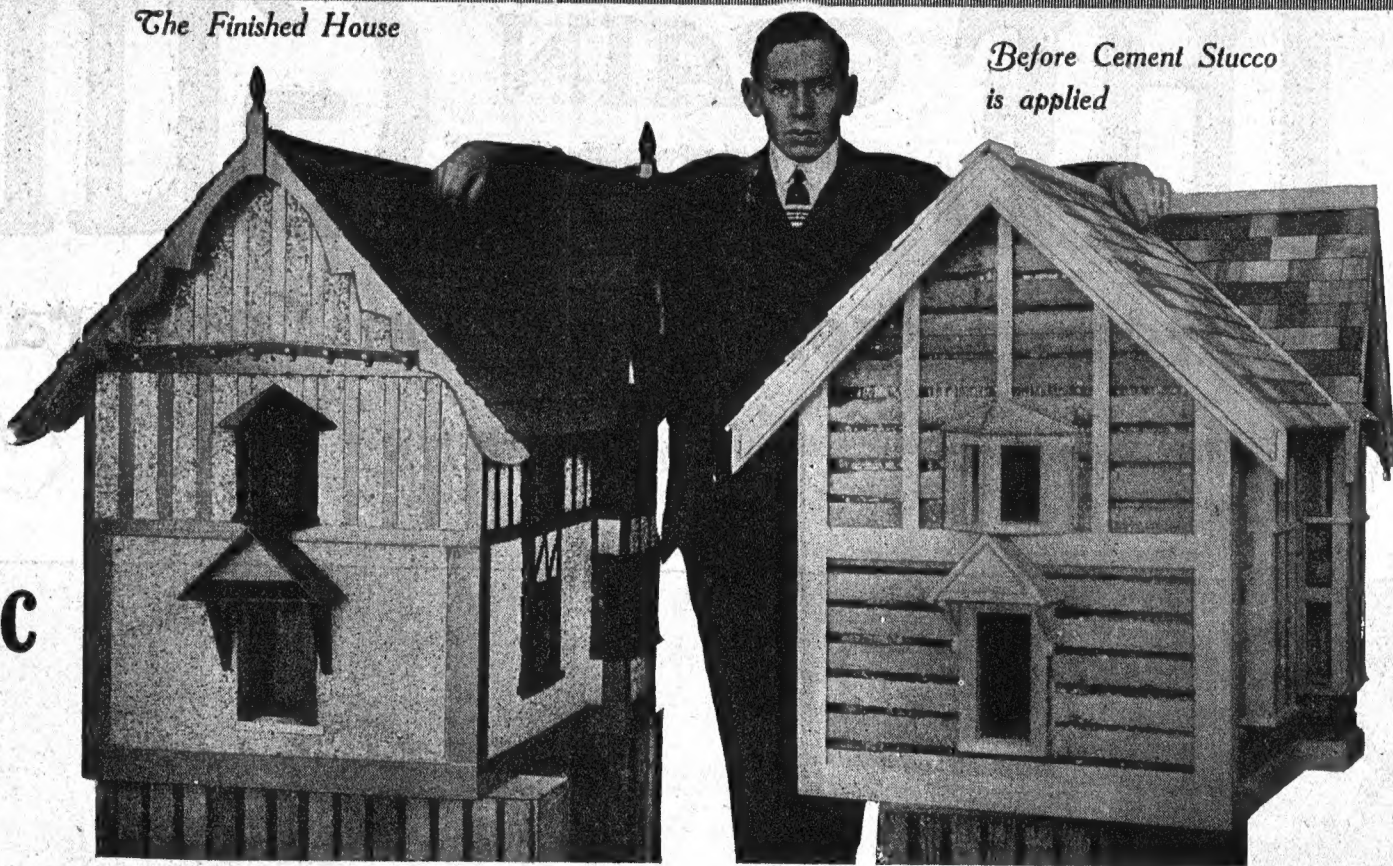
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English Dinner Set - FREE!



This picture is taken from a photograph. It shows you the 47 pieces as they appear set out upon the table. Notice the distinctive shapes and attractive design of these dishes. They would do credit to any table.

SOMETHING EVERY HOME NEEDS

Every woman likes good dishes. They are one of the things that everyone must have, and pretty, up-to-date patterns on dishes of high quality are much more to be desired than just the ordinary common kind. Dishes are something that are always in demand. The housewife is always glad to add to her supply. The Guide has sent out scores of these sets, and in every case the recipients have been delighted and the dishes have arrived without one instance of a dish being broken in transit.

A SPLENDID DINNER SET

While the picture is a very good one, it does not begin to do justice to these splendid dishes. They are of the finest English Semi-Porcelain and were made by one of the largest and most experienced English manufacturers. They are decorated in delicate shades of blue and pink and also bordered with a fine gold band.

THE SET CONSISTS OF: 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Salad Bowl, 1 Large Meat Platter, 1 Covered Vegetable Dish—A Total of 47 Pieces.

The Guide could not possibly afford to offer such a valuable set of dishes were it not for the fact that we secured these by making a special purchase of a large quantity. You get the benefit of the big reduction at which we have been able to buy these dishes. If you had to buy them in the ordinary way they would

cost you from \$13.00 to \$14.00. This set is well made in every respect. The handles of the dishes are strong and securely joined to the cups and vegetable dish. They will not easily break off as in the case with cheaper dishes. The colors also will stay on and will stand years of wear. The dishes are highly glazed and the glaze will not become cracked and disfigured. These dishes are high class in every respect. We know that they will satisfy the most discriminating.

The Guide is giving this beautiful and useful prize to anyone who will devote only a few spare hours to some subscription work for The Guide. You will be surprised at the small service required to enable you to secure this valuable dinner set. Send in your name and address, plainly written, to The Guide Office, and full particulars will be sent you. Send your inquiry today. Address Subscription Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars about your free English Dinner Set.

Name

Post Office

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A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Farm Experiences

FALL AND SPRING RYE

I wish to add a note of my experience with rye to that of J.A.L., who writes under "Farm Experiences" in the issue of June 7th. He says, "From my experience spring rye is not a good crop to sow because any of the best known tame hays or green oats will beat it for feeding qualities and the hay crops sown with grain can be sown at a more convenient time." I quite agree that green oats and hay may be grown to better advantage than spring rye in many cases, but on the other hand, spring rye has a place of its own which cannot be taken by either an oat or hay crop.

I have found spring rye an admirable hay crop. It should be sown very early in the spring and it can be successfully sown on the poorest and dirtiest part of the farm. The first crop of hay is cut when the rye is just headed out about July 1. This will yield from 1½ to 2½ tons, of as good quality as Brome hay. The second crop is cut about September 1, when it will yield from 1 to 2 tons per acre. In addition to the hay crop the two cuttings will go a long way towards eradicating wild oats, thistles, sow thistles and similar weeds. Instead of cutting a second crop of hay it may be pastured from August 1 till freeze-up. Immediately on cutting the second crop of rye hay and not later than September 10, the ground may be plowed and sowed to fall rye. A rotation of spring rye, followed by fall rye will kill any weed that grows in Manitoba.

J.A.L. says that unless a man grows a carload of fall rye it is hard to dispose of. My experience is different. At the present time there is an active demand for fall rye seed and anyone who cares to advertise it for sale in The Guide can dispose of small lots for seed freely. The demand on the Morden district, where much rye is grown, for seed during the fall of 1915, was greater than the supply. I grew 895 bushels of fall rye in 1915 on 39 acres, and, having no facilities for keeping it for seed, I sold it for 87 cents per bushel, there being no duty on it going into the United States—and I killed the weeds.

There is no crop so profitable as rye on dirty ground and there is no crop as good a weed eradicator. There were 364,572 bushels of rye grown in Manitoba in 1915. Most of it was grown on ground too dirty to grow anything else. If we had grown 3,000,000 bushels on 150,000 acres of the dirtiest land in Manitoba we would have gone a long way towards cleaning it from noxious weeds. I would suggest that municipal councils, instead of cutting crops which are polluted with noxious weeds should take a deposit in cash or a bond from noxious weed growers, conditioned on sowing the foul land to fall rye before September 1. That will do the trick on the weeds and it will give a good return in money. There is no use, however, in sowing rye late in the fall.

My experience agrees with that of J.A.L. that fall rye mixed with barley or oats makes a splendid ration for horses, cattle, hogs or sheep. Not only is it good feed for stock but it is ad-

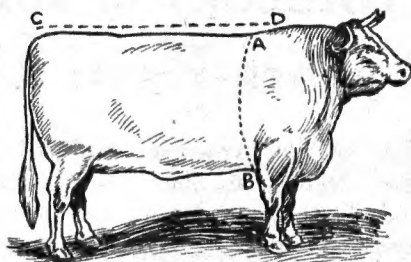
mirable for bread. Personally I prefer rye bread, that is bread made of one-half rye flour and one-half wheat flour, to straight wheat flour bread. It is more nutritious and, to my taste, it has a better flavor. Try it for yourself. Every farmer should have a copy of Winkler's first bulletin "Rye as a Weed Eradicator," No. 31. It will be sent free on application to the Editor of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

A. McLEOD.

Morden, Man.

ESTIMATING WEIGHT OF CATTLE

Measure round the animal close behind the shoulder, then along the back from the fore-part of the shoulder-blade to the bone at the tail. Multiply the square of the girth by five times the length, both expressed in feet. Divide the product by 21, and the result is the approximate weight of the four quarters in stones of 14 pounds. Very fat cattle weigh about one-twentieth more, and lean cattle about one-twentieth less than the result obtained by the above method. The four quarters are little more than half the weight of the animal when living. The skin weighs about one-eighth and the tallow about one-twelfth of the whole. As an example of the method employed, if the girth round the animal at AB on the sketch is 7 ft. and the length C.D. is 5 ft., multiply the square of 7, or 49, by five times the length, or 25. This gives 1,225, which,



when divided by 21, shows the approximate weight to be 58½ stones of 14 pounds.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE

Everybody should be on the watch for the perennial sow thistle. This weed is now getting a foothold in the central part of the Red River Valley and prompt eradication measures must be employed if this weed is to be kept in check. The sow thistle is the most noxious perennial weed in the valley in that it makes a sod more rapidly than quack grass and smother crops more than either quack grass or Canada thistle. The seeds of this weed are

carried long distances by the wind, which fact explains its sudden appearance in cultivated grain and meadow land.

It is easily identified in that when the plant is in full bloom the flower generally stands well above the grain crop. The flower is bright yellow in color, about the size and looking very much like the dandelion flower. The leaves are blue green to light green in color, much longer than broad with soft prickles on the margin. The stem is also prickly and when broken shows a milky juice.

Like the Canada thistle, the perennial sow thistle has a long, underground, creeping stem, which will produce a new plant every few inches. By spreading in this way it is able to take complete possession of the ground, crowd-

ing out young grain plants before they get a start. All fields should be carefully searched at once for this weed and all plants in bloom should be pulled and burned and, if possible, the patch should be dug up and destroyed. If a field is badly infested the thistles should be kept from seeding and the land should be plowed just as soon as the grain can be taken off. Early fall plowed land should be bare fallowed until all growth ceases in the fall, and to clean up such fields entirely plant a cultivated crop the following year.

Everyone should become acquainted with this weed and aid in its extermination.

F. M. G., Man.

BEE KEEPING

During the winter of 1914, owing to poor stores and too much heat and smoke in the cellar, out of sixteen colonies put in I took out only two which were of any use.

Seeing bees advertised in pound packages I ordered a pound from the South just for an experiment. They came the first of May, in the very best condition, with only about one dozen dead bees. I put them on two drawn combs filled partly with sugar syrup. They were beautiful bees. The weather was very cold, so I covered them with quilts and stuffed a feather pillow in the open space at the side of the hive and left them alone, except to visit them and sit and watch them hustle. They were the greatest little workers—out first in the morning and in last at night.

I determined to have more of them, and wired for five more packages, which arrived May 26 in even better condition than the others—not a spoonful of dead bees. How proud I was of them!

I followed the directions as nearly as possible, giving them drawn combs of sugar syrup. I tried putting a tomato-can of syrup inverted, on a saucer in the open space at the side of the hive, and it must have worked all right from the way those little duffers worked and built up.

I shook one of my old colonies June 17, and gave frames of brood to the new ones. They had their hives full of brood and bees in the middle of July. On the 19th the first one cast a fine swarm, and from then on I had a swarm every day until all but one of the new colonies had swarmed.

The bees I received May 1 filled two supers of sections and one half-depth super of extracted. I got 20 cents per section and about 30 pounds of extracted, which I sold at 15 cents a pound. I did not give these bees any brood either, as they were almost a month ahead of the other five.

I now have sixteen good strong colonies and two not so strong, if they winter successfully. From the remaining colonies I sold 193 sections and 196 pounds of extracted.

My little apiary is on the north side of the lawn, with about 20 acres of natural shelter to the west, and with a hedge on the east. The bush is oak and wild fruit trees—plum, cherry and saskatoon.

MRS. F. WESTGATE.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



Carranza government commissioners witnessing the destruction of millions of dollars worth of Mexican revolutionists' currency in the furnace room of the government printing and engraving building, Mexico City. The currency now put out by the Carranza government is backed by metallic reserve.

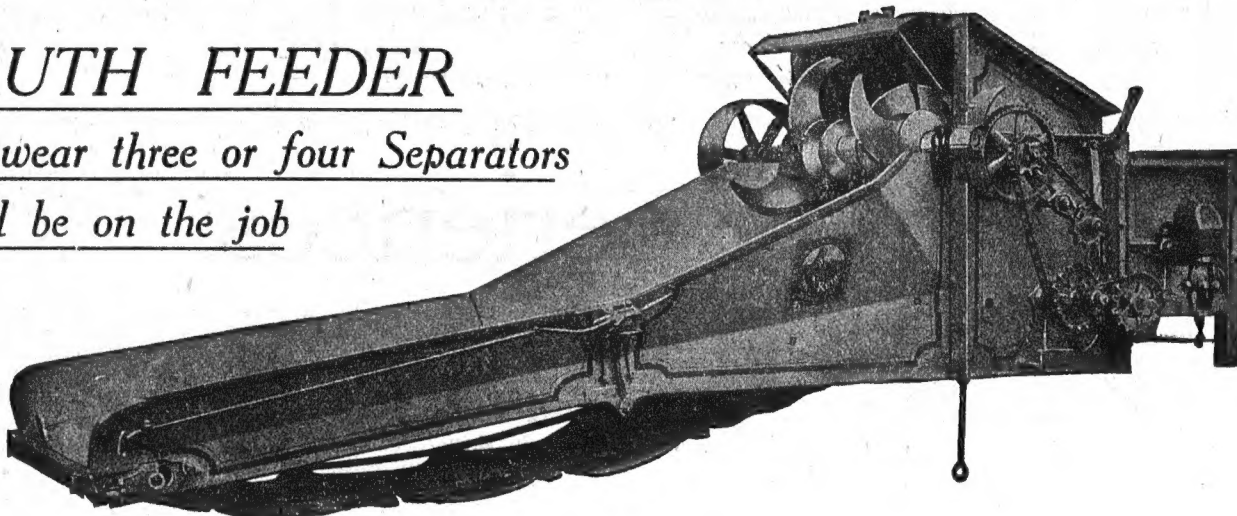


MAYTAG Co. Ltd.



A RUTH FEEDER

*will outwear three or four Separators
and still be on the job*



**9,200
Ruth's**
*Sold in
Western
Canada
means
something*

We handle everything a Thresherman uses except Separators and Traction Engines. All kinds of Oils and Greases—Rubber and Canvas Endless Drive Belts—Canvas-covered, Plain and Solid Rubber Suction Hose—Suction and Discharge Hose—Lace Leather, both in the hide and cut, put up in one-pound boxes—Canvas and Rubber Belting in any length needed—Pulley Lagging—Full line of Madison-Kipp Lubricators and Oil Pumps—Tank Pumps—Gasoline Pumps and Hose for same (this pump is used for pumping oil or gasoline)—Headlights for Traction Engines—Belt Guides—Morris Improved Beading Tool—Barth Lifting Jacks—Adjustable Inside Flue Cutters—Flue Cleaners—Spark Arrestors—Cylinder Wrenches—The Best Power Washing Machine in the World—The Best Hand Washer Ever Made.

This Guarantee Protects you for 3 years—Read it!

Here is the strongest guarantee ever given with any self-feeder. Such faith have we in the Ruth Feeder that we guarantee every Ruth Feeder to feed any make or size of separator to its full capacity, with any kind of grain in any condition whatsoever, BOUND, LOOSE, STRAIGHT, TANGLED, STACK BURNED, WET OR DRY, PILED ON THE CARRIER ANY WAY YOU PLEASE, without slugging the separator cylinder or loosening a spike, and do a FASTER, CLEANER and BETTER JOB of feeding than any feeder manufactured by any other company in the world.

Repairs and Extras

While it is an undisputed fact that the Ruth Feeder requires less repairs than any other feeder in the world, the cost per machine for repairs during the past 10 years averaged less than \$2.00, an occasional piece is needed, and when the accident does happen it is wanted quick. We understand this and in order to make it more than ever to your interest to buy a Ruth, we are doing something that no other Feeder Company has ever done, and that is we will have a good stock of repairs this year and in all the years to come at central points throughout Canada. This year you can get them from

H. A. KNIGHT at REGINA, and INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER at SASKATOON, SASK. The W. S. COOPER CO. at CALGARY, and THE MAYTAG CO. at WINNIPEG.

Feeders are also stocked at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary.

Write at once for our large, illustrated, colored Ruth Feeder Catalogue. It not only tells all about the Ruth Feeder, but our Extension Carrier as well. This Carrier is made in fourteen and twenty-one foot lengths, each section being about seven feet long. It is, in our opinion, one of the greatest money-makers ever sold, and it will pay you to investigate.

We have a Catalogue for YOU. It is free, and a postal card will bring one to you by return mail.

RUTH

The Self-Feeder with an Established Reputation

The MAYTAG Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 12th, 1916

PROTECTION IS CHALLENGED

The Protective Tariff is one of the big items of interest in this country. Our farmers' organizations have one and all condemned the protective system, because they believe it to be detrimental to the best development not only of Western Canada but all Canada. We have published in The Guide in the last five years pretty nearly every free trade argument and we are seldom able to find a good argument in favor of protection. We are anxious to find out whether there is any good reason why the Protective Tariff should be maintained. There are undoubtedly a number of people in Western Canada, and more in Eastern Canada, who for some reason or other are supporters of the Protective Tariff system. If they honestly believe in this system they should be able to show cause for the faith that is in them. We want to get their views to publish. To encourage them to send us their views we are going to give \$25 in cash for the best letter we receive showing how the Protective Tariff benefits the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. This competition is open to every man, woman and child in Canada. The letters are to contain the best possible arguments to show that the Protective Tariff is a good thing for the farmers living in the three Prairie Provinces. This will afford protectionists an opportunity to present their case to our readers. We are throwing it open to all Canada, because if there is any protectionist in the West who is not able to put his own views in the strongest form he is quite at liberty to get the assistance of the ablest protectionist that Eastern Canada can produce. This is, in fact, an open challenge to all Canada, to produce an argument in favor of the Protective system. In order to give plenty of time we will leave the competition open until September 1, but if any person is handicapped by this date we will extend the date a few weeks longer, because we want to give an opportunity to everyone. The letters must not be over 2,000 words in length, but may be shorter if desired. We will pay \$25 in cash for the best protectionist argument that we receive. We hope each and every one of our readers will bring this challenge to the attention of all their protectionist friends in Canada. If the protectionists will take hold of this matter seriously we believe they will assist in clearing the air on this great big tariff question. If there is any doubt as to our ability to judge a protectionist argument we shall be pleased to select a judge who will be satisfactory to even the strongest protectionist.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION

Many problems of outstanding importance to the people of Canada will come up for settlement at the close of the war. One that is now attracting a great deal of attention is the relationship of Canada and the other Overseas Dominions to Great Britain. Considerable criticism has already been voiced by leading Liberal and Conservative members in Canada because Canadian soldiers are not led into action by Canadian officers. The Minister of Militia, according to reports, has this matter in hand and the latest news from Great Britain is that Canadian officers will have charge of Canadian soldiers. This will be gratifying to Canadians generally. This is a part of the "after the war problem," which arises from the fact that altho Canada is contributing 500,000 soldiers, our Canadian Government had no voice in the making of the war, and under present conditions cannot possibly have any voice in the terms of peace. There are many proposals advanced for the remedy of this situation. The most

concrete and carefully thought out plan is that proposed by what is known as "The Round Table Group." These views have recently been elaborated by Lionel Curtis in a book just published, which is reviewed in another part of this issue of The Guide. Mr. Curtis proposes an Imperial Federation comprising Great Britain and all the self-governing Overseas Dominions. This would be an iron clad Federation according to Mr. Curtis, in which Great Britain and the Dominions would form units, each bearing a proportionate share of the taxation necessary to maintain an efficient army and navy for the British Empire. An Imperial Parliament or Council composed of representatives from Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions would control all foreign affairs, including war and peace. It is specifically provided by Mr. Curtis that the Imperial Parliament should have no control over customs tariffs or immigration and could never control these matters unless by consent of the various units of the Federation. Mr. Curtis and his colleagues in "The Round Table Group" in Great Britain and in each of the Dominions have spent five years on their project and have a number of ardent supporters in each country. It is difficult to see at present how such an Imperial Council or Parliament could be constituted, except on a basis of population, which would give Great Britain a representation larger than all the several self-governing Overseas Dominions combined. This would restore conditions as they were fifty years ago, or more, when Canada and the other Dominions were ruled directly from Britain. We are doubtful if the Canadian people will ever consent to an agreement by which powers now vested in the Ottawa Government will be delegated to a government located presumably in London. Such plan would withdraw our ablest men to the Imperial Parliament and leave the weaker men to handle our domestic affairs. The definite proposal to eliminate the tariff from the control of the Imperial Parliament is another strong objection to the plan. In every Federation of states or provinces throughout the world one of the first essentials has always been free trade between the various units. This was true in the case of the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia and even in Germany. Free trade within the Empire would bind the units closer together and create a stronger bond of sympathy between the various peoples that constitute the Empire, provided of course that each unit were left free to regulate its tariff relations with other countries. Without this Imperial free trade in the event of the proposed Federation becoming a fact, the protectionist element in Canada which now seems to favor the proposed Federation will have a stronger grip than ever upon this country. The great strength of the British Empire at the present time is due to the fact that there are no legal bonds. Canada and the other Overseas Dominions have voluntarily given to the utmost of their men and their money in this war against German militarism. They have given all the more freely because it was not compulsory. Would they give as freely under compulsion? The aim of the proposed Federation is to create a power for world peace. Belgium, France and Italy are equally interested. Why could they not be brought also into an alliance with Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions, possibly including also some of the other Allied Powers? All these are big questions not to be settled off-hand. Mr. Curtis' book is worthy of the study of every thoughtful Canadian. The whole matter is one that will receive widespread discussion and it is advisable that every one inform himself as fully as possible on this matter of vast importance to every Canadian.

LIVESTOCK LOANS

There is no class of stock, year in and year out, over large areas of territory and under varying climatic conditions that give such a stability to farming as cattle. Everyone admits this and everyone is anxious to put farming on a more stable basis, less dependable on weather conditions, less wasteful of labor and feed. The process is a slow one and we have need to copy the best methods of other places. There are two essential sides to this question, the saving of the profits on the stocker and feeder business, a very large part of which is annually being lost to us, and the increase of breeding stock on the average farm. A much greater extension of credit is necessary for both. In this issue there is an outline of some of the cattle loaning operations carried on in the United States. Loaning on feeder and stocker cattle in that country is nation wide. It began from the large livestock centres and has gradually spread out until many of the states along and close to the Gulf of Mexico are taking up cattle raising and finishing extensively. It now extends into many parts of Western Canada as well. The fact is the most of the stock fed in the central and northwestern states have loans made on them. The business has been most carefully and yet most liberally handled. The losses have been practically nil. Such loans are now considered the safest loans in the United States as the security is always growing in value and is easily liquidated. The largest Eastern American banks are anxious to buy the notes given for such loans at fairly low rates of interest, and these banks are managed as wisely as any of our Canadian banks. It has taken hard work to educate the banks not directly in touch with livestock work to the security of this paper, but now such has been amply demonstrated.

Loans on breeding stock in that country are nearly all made thru the small local banks and these too have come to regard livestock security as the very best. Many consider it better than grain and the man who has livestock or intends to buy such seems to have little difficulty in getting the necessary money for what would be considered here long terms for such loans. In the meantime we are losing a very large proportion of our feeding cattle to United States and have not been increasing breeding stock enough, largely thru lack of this very credit which our banks could give and which American banks have found the very best kind of loans for themselves and the country as a whole. The system of loaning in United States on feeding cattle may be open to objection on the ground that it might give packers too great control of markets. The lack of system in Canada is more so. Our banks have it in their power to help this out. There would be offers to form cattle loan companies here if the banks would give their support. In one instance a government has set aside a sum of money for advances to settlers on fairly easy terms. We have lessons galore on the strength of the security and desirability of helping this business. Then let there be some concrete work done now of some kind that will get nearer a solution.

THE BIG DRIVE

The "Big Drive" has begun. Germany and Austria are only now beginning to realize the power of the Allied Armies. At the beginning of the war the advantage in training and equipment was with Germany. Today and for some time past that advantage has not been so evident. Munition factories all over Canada, United States, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have been turning out munitions at an enormous rate. Preparations

have been going ahead for a concentrated effort on the part of the Allies against their enemy, and for two weeks "The Drive" has been under way. The French and British forces are making headway on the British front, the Russian armies have crumpled the Eastern Austrian defence and Italy is forcing back the Austrians in the mountainous region to the South. The British and French attack on the Western front by artillery, machine gun and bayonet has staggered the Germans and forced them out of many miles of their trenches. It is the general belief that the "Big Drive" is now in progress which will be carried on to culminate in victory. The danger of a German triumph has long since passed, but the end of the war may be a long way off yet. The "Big Drive" from the outside, together with a food shortage within, must eventually weaken the German forces.

HIRING NEW TEACHERS

The great work of education in Western Canada for a very long time must be done in the small one or two roomed rural schools. There must be imbibed the knowledge that will make the future farmers and also the larger percentage of the future business men, professional men, administrators and others of this country. There must be fused together into one Canadian citizenship the children of people from many countries, children of peoples of vastly different national traditions and perhaps national ideals to that which the most idealistic of us like to ascribe to the Canadian of future generations. Indeed that little one roomed school, aided by the best of other agencies, must lay the foundation of Canadian democracy, a foundation which will be broad and deep enough to build such a democracy as will shine out everywhere, a brilliant example of the new ruralism.

There are some simple fundamentals that

should not be neglected in this process, but which are not receiving due attention at present. As we write, today's issue of a Winnipeg daily lies at our hand with sixty-seven advertisements for teachers of schools scattered over the three provinces. Most of them are short, some in fact so short that it is quite clear the secretary of the school board was trying to make a record for economy. Some of these places might find it easier to get a teacher by keeping them ignorant of the community, but there aren't so many that need to do it. Fifty-five of these school boards made the usual request, "Apply stating experience and salary expected." Seven stated the salary that would be paid, while five mentioned no such thing as salary, and these last five looked as likely as any to attract applicants and a little more so. That is judging from our previous experience in reading these long lists. The first lot of over 80 per cent. endeavored to give the impression that salary was a more or less serious consideration in hiring a teacher in those sections and that one essential of getting the schools was to keep the salary down, a kind of auction process as it were. School boards in older communities are growing out of this habit and rightly so. One school that offered a good salary also stated, "Two furnished rooms over school, in fine community." That sounds like a new move in the right direction, but here was a distinctly better one, "A comfortable residence (8 rooms) on school grounds for teacher at low rental," and this school did not mention salary either. This sounds like one of the sanest and most progressive steps any rural school board could take. It would attract and retain a permanent teacher and give an air of stability to the teaching profession that is distinctly lacking at present.

Departments of Education and Agriculture and others are advocating school gardens, clubs of many kinds among school children,

and other new phases of work, all looking toward more practical rural education. How can such be maintained satisfactorily when teachers are constantly changing, looking to something else instead of settling down in a particular community to become a part of the life and perhaps the inspiration of community work there? A few acres of ground with a home for the teacher would work wonders towards more practical school work and a greater development of educational agriculture. Hundreds of school boards will be hiring teachers in the next few weeks. A little extra salary will be well spent money. A good teacher exerts a mighty influence every day in the year. What are a few dollars on a teacher's salary compared with efficient education among the boys and girls who are to become responsible for the future of Western Canada.

In the census enumeration now being taken thruout this country it is amazing to find that there is still no provision for Canadians. According to the methods adopted by the Census Department at Ottawa there is no such an animal as a Canadian. No matter whether a man was born in Canada and his ancestors for five generations back were born in Canada, the census enumerators have to figure out whether he is of British or some other extraction and he is recorded in the census returns accordingly. How on earth are we ever going to build up a Canadian nation if our own government refuses to recognize any citizen of this country as a Canadian.

Less than two months will bring threshing time. A little special work on some roads will do much to improve them for the fall. Strong bridges and culverts will also save many delays in moving.



ON THE BATTLE FRONTS

Cattle Loans in United States

How Cattle production is encouraged by the co-operation of the Banks

By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

There is no more vital side to our short term agricultural credit problem than that of loaning money on livestock. Discussion of this question has been profuse over Western Canada by a good many people who knew something about it and also by a good many who only imagined they possessed such knowledge. There are still a few things left unsaid beyond sundry references here and there and practically everything left undone. Very recently the occasion was offered me to travel thru the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin on a study of co-operative work in those states. Among other things investigated in a small way was the method of financing loans on livestock, the extent of this business, the success it has met with, etc. A considerable number of chief officers of both large and small banks were met, and this subject discussed with them. Some of the things they are doing and their attitude of mind toward this work is here set forth.

Nearly all the livestock loaning business in central and western United States is done on cattle, and this includes both beef and dairy stock. These loans are of two kinds—loans on feeding and loans on breeding stock. Most loans on breeding stock are made thru the small local banks scattered all over the country. Those on feeding stock are made thru local banks or thru large central banks or thru cattle loan companies, subsidiary organizations of the central banks at the large livestock market centres and specially organized by these banks for the purpose of encouraging the livestock industry thru loans.

Reasons for Cattle Loans

It may seem strange to our bankers and farmers, but many of these American banks cannot get enough money out into the country thru ordinary channels, so they have organized cattle loan companies for this special purpose. The National Bank Act forbids the loaning direct of more than 10 per cent. of the total of capital, surplus and undivided profits of the bank to any one individual, partnership or corporation. Thus, if the above sum amounted to two million dollars, such loans must be restricted to \$200,000. There is no restriction on the amount of money a cattle loan company can place. American banks are right now loaded up with money and having their own time finding outlets for their surplus, i.e., they are obliged to pay a specified rate to depositors and they have to meet overhead charges, so that digging around for more profitable investments than state or county bonds and other commercial securities has become very necessary. A cattle loan company gives not only the parent bank but also other banks this desired outlet. Another reason for cattle loan companies is found in state laws restricting interest rates. In some states no loans are allowed to be made at a rate exceeding 7 per cent. In other states not so densely settled and the agriculture of which is not so full developed, the rate runs up to 10 per cent. There is no restriction on cattle loan companies' interest rates, so they are able to turn the loan over thru the bank at the prescribed rates. Encouragement of livestock is the other chief reason.

These cattle loan companies are no new thing in the United States. They are organized in connection with the banks at the large stock yards and by many other banks. They vary in capitalization from a few thousand dollars up to about a quarter of a million. Their loans vary from a few thousand up to somewhere around three million dollars. The Chicago Cattle Loan Company, a subsidiary of the Stock Yards National Bank, is capitalized at \$200,000, \$100,000 of which is paid up, and in 1915 its loans ran up to \$2,500,000. This takes no consideration of other loans of the bank itself, the totals of which ran approximately \$12,000,000 on cattle in 1915, half of which was in the ranching country and half in the corn belt or mixed farming country. Much of the stock that is developed and grass fed on the ranches is finished off in the corn belt.

The working capital of the South St. Paul Cattle Loan Company is \$375,000, and it has now over \$2,000,000 out, most of the loans running from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and few exceeding the latter figure.

History of Cattle Loans

The president of one bank has this to say about loans secured by cattle: "The history of loans so secured dates from and parallels the development

of all that territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River. In very early days the volume of the business was small, and was most naturally handled by the local banker with such occasional assistance as he could obtain from his correspondents in the large cities, usually his home state. With the organization of stock yards companies, the concentration of marketing facilities and the centralizing of the packing industry, there came into existence a number of banks known as livestock banks. These banks specialize in cattle loans; in fact, handle very little of any other character of paper. Considering that some of these banks have been doing a steadily increasing and prosperous business for almost half a century, it cannot well be maintained that cattle loans are a new species of investment, nor do we think an investigation would disclose that they have proven more hazardous than the loans made by the average commercial bank. The methods employed in making cattle loans differ little from the ordinary routine followed by prudent banks engaged in other lines of financing."

The question naturally arises as to how these loan companies make such large loans on small capital. They were not able to do so when they began operations, and they were under the handicap of educating the bankers of Eastern United States—Canadian bankers please note—to the security of this paper. They found it necessary to be very careful indeed, and let it be said that these men

have strong financial backing, many of the large packers being behind them and virtually guaranteeing their security. Indeed, this system is the one blamed for giving the packers such a tremendous command of the livestock resources of the country and enabling regulation of markets.

Whether this hold has ever been used to exercise any actual control over the marketing of the stock is very questionable indeed, and so far as I am aware, there is nothing in the long history of cattle loans to substantiate this. This side of the question, however, is not pertinent in this connection. The point here is that this business of financing millions of head of stock over a great range of territory from Mexico to our own border line and from Illinois to the Rocky Mountains under greatly varying feed and climatic conditions and extending over a long period of time, has been an entirely safe and successful one. In fact it has become so safe and successful that the security is regarded as the safest in the land and sought in preference to many of the old lines of securities regarded by our progressive Canadian banks as the only safe thing to stick to. It could scarcely be stated that American bankers directly solicit these loans, but that is pretty nearly the facts of the case.

How Loans are Checked

Applications are made thru the mail, thru local commission men or thru the local bank. Full detailed application forms are used, and all particulars carefully confirmed thru the local bank, the commission man, the registrar of deeds or county clerk or thru travelling representatives the loan companies maintain for this special purpose. These men also inspect all stock sent out twice yearly as to marks, care, provision for feed, probable marketing conditions, etc. When a favorable report is received a note at six months is accepted for the stock with a chattel mortgage conforming to the laws of the state in which the security is taken.

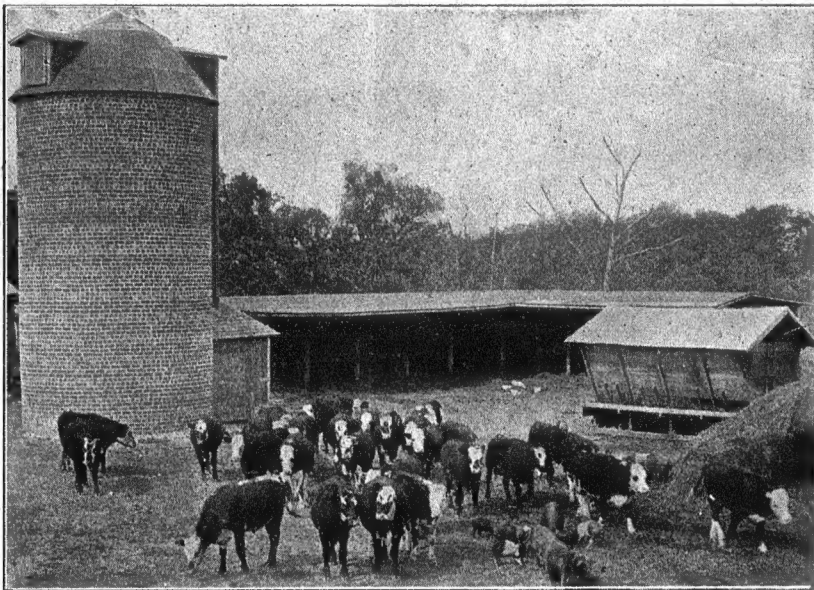
The Chicago Cattle Loan Company has practically all its loans out in Texas, and keeps two men, formerly well known Texan bankers and experienced cattle men, constantly travelling as inspectors, so that there is scarcely a ranch in the entire state that is not more or less familiar to them. Much of the stock here grown is finished in the corn belt, and there the parent bank lends money for the finishing process thru the local banks. There are many small banks in Texas that are not large enough to accommodate some of these loans, but they are enabled to hold their customer thru co-operation with the cattle loan company. It is impossible, on account of the checking up system in

use for these cattle to be marketed without the company being aware of it and making collection. The risk on account of disease has been nil, so that the proposition has been an entirely successful one, resulting in good profit for the lenders and necessary credit for the cattle industry. As the president said, "We believe that a commodity so essential as a food product as is beef, either on the hoof or on the block, is the best security obtainable for the loan of money. Panics may come and go, prices on the stock exchange may fall with a crash, the market may be suspended and security values decline until margins are exhausted and even principal lost, but as long as people can obtain food they will eat, and a goodly proportion of their rations will be meat, and just as their demand comes fresh every day, so is there a market every day for cattle of every description, old and young, fat and lean. As cattle sell, the loans they carry are automatically liquidated, thereby rendering such loans, in our opinion, the best investment in the world for a truly commercial bank."

Security Taken on Loans

Practically all loans are made to owners of land. Chattel mortgages are usually confined to the cattle, and the loan made up to two-thirds of their value. The security is supposed to be in cash or cattle already owned. If there are none of these, security may be taken on horses, tho the former is preferable. There is no hard and fast rule regarding relative size of the loan to the security. Personal honesty and experience in the cattle business or ability to handle cattle are the essentials. This last is one of the important things, and it is not very

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We should finish more of our stock here instead of in the United States and keep the profits due us. American bankers and commission men are constantly making loans to take this stock South. We sent 60,000 stockers and feeders into the United States last year. This article tells some reasons for it.

have perfected a system of checking up and watching the use their money is put to that is nothing short of marvellous. They have other banks educated to the point now where they are duly appreciative of the value of this paper and are clamoring to buy it. The morning I visited the Chicago Cattle Loan Company there were several letters on the manager's desk from eastern banks asking for a list of cattle paper for sale, and he said: "I could sell \$2,000,000 worth of that paper if I had it on hand right now."

Rates and Losses

When borrowers' notes come into the bank secured by chattel mortgage on the stock bought and sometimes on other stock held by the borrower, but not necessarily on such, the cattle loan company attaches its signature to the note and sells it outright to a bank. The original loan is made at about 8 per cent. sometimes, and sometimes more, and the paper turned over at 4½ to 5½ or even 6 per cent. to the purchasing bank. A margin of at least 2 per cent. is said to be necessary to carry overhead, and loans must be of a certain volume even at that. There is no doubt that cattle loan companies have made excellent returns as individual propositions, and doubly so to the banks in connection with which they have been organized. Failure among these companies is unknown, and their losses in loans are very, very small. The South St. Paul Cattle Loan Company has lost less than one-thirtieth of one per cent, and then only when the borrower of money was deliberately crooked, not because of the class of loan.

Another reason for the stability of this paper that it is only fair to mention is that the companies

Future of Western Democracy

A suggestion that the West should follow the example of British Radicals in political action

By J. A. Stevenson

For years up to 1896, the Conservative party was the complacent tool of the manufacturers and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Then came the Liberal victory and the accession to office of the Laurier government with all its fair promises and specious professions, yet in the fifteen years of their regime the capitalist interests actually increased their strangle hold upon the community. The Liberals settled some constitutional questions, appointed the Railway Commission, and brought amelioration of a few national blemishes, but in the main they pursued a timorous acquiescence in the designs of the exploiters and completely disregarded the interests of the democracy who had put them in power. When the rural democracy revolted and forced the economic issue in 1911, they—the Liberals—were abandoned by their plutocratic friends and deservedly went down to defeat.

The country is undoubtedly sick and tired of the exasperating inefficiency of the Borden government, but is there any sign that a Liberal government substituted in their place would be an improvement? It is true that the war has been a damper upon political effort, but in their three years of pre-war opposition the Liberal leaders showed scanty signs of any understanding of the gigantic problems with which we are now faced. They made feeble efforts to prove themselves champions of freer trade and opponents of financial greed, but conviction to the public mind did not follow. There is nought but Cimmerian darkness at Ottawa, and there at least no kindly light helps to relieve the enshrouding gloom of public scandal and political crime.

The Promise of the West

If, however, the horizon at Ottawa looks sombre and dark, in the West there are now visible bright rays of political light. Throughout the three prairie provinces there is now in active existence a vivid and courageous radical spirit which bids fair to revolutionize Canadian politics. Consider what has already been accomplished, or is within sight of fulfillment. The three prairie provinces are now endowed with women's suffrage and prohibition of the liquor traffic. The initiative and referendum will also come if party pledges are redeemed. Education may provide some thorny difficulties, but there is every probability that western politics can be simplified to the maintenance of good administration and the settlement of purely economic issues. The political mind of the West will be free to concentrate itself upon such questions as the tariff, freight rates, and agricultural credits, and these economic issues are supremely vital to the future of the Dominion. How they are decided depends whether we are to be a real democracy of intelligent, contented workers, disgraced neither by the miseries of poverty nor the vulgarity of great riches, or whether we are to be a community of gross and greedy Mandarins and workworn, unlettered helots.

Liberalism Only a Sham

What the opinion of the West on these economic issues will be if allowed fair expression is not a matter of argument or debate. It will exert all its strength in favor of drastic and strenuous reforms and drastic reforms are Canada's necessity. The prairie provinces in the next parliament will command nearly fifty votes, a fact of which the leaders of all parties are keenly cognizant. The Liberals feel that they have a prior lien on the western voter, and if the spirit of Ottawa Liberalism coincided with the temper of British Liberalism they would have an enthusiastic support. Unfortunately, there are too scanty signs of any resemblance between the two creeds, and therein lies the dilemma of the western voter. Is he to pin his faith to the hope of acquiring control of the Liberal party and achieving its regeneration by peaceful

penetration, or is he to abandon it as indistinguishable from Tory reaction? Western radicals have constantly asked themselves, "What, pray, is the use of restoring to office a party which includes in its ranks notorious protectionists like E. M. Macdonald and W. F. Carroll, and glib opportunists like George P. Graham? In a year we should all be in revolt against their sins of omission and commission. Better remain in frank opposition to the avowed Tories. We shall at least know where we stand and be free to speak our minds." The privileged interests would indefinitely prefer to see the western radical movement fettered hand and foot

The cold truth is that the average eastern Liberal is frankly timorous of facing the serious economic questions which confront the country, and most of them would only offer grudging support to the platform which would please the West. The French-Canadians find their chief interest in the preservation of their racial and religious privileges which the western radical regards with a certain suspicion. The logical result is that a separate western party with its own radical wing ought to be constituted at the earliest possible moment.

There was a time in the history of British politics when the really progressive element there was confronted by the same dilemma as now faces western progressives. After the Reform Bill of 1832, parliamentary power was shared by the old Whig and Tory parties, both clinging to their antiquated traditions and politics. Neither set of leaders were genuinely interested in reforms; their chief aim was to stave off the democratic pressure by judicious sops. Perhaps the Whigs were slightly the better of the two, but even they only passed reforms under pressure of fierce popular agitation. As a result there was gradually formed a separate Radical wing under the leadership of John Bright, Richard Cobden, Sir William Molesworth and Milner Gibson. They secured many seats in the northern manufacturing centres, and soon, by acting independently when occasion arose, came to exercise a definite influence on politics. They maintained a rough alliance with the Whigs, in whose ranks there was more real Liberalism than among the Tories, but they also often opposed the Whigs, and on at least one occasion helped to turn them out of office. Their numbers were never great, but this deficiency was counterbalanced by their abilities and the soundness of their cause. The Whigs found

that their support was necessary to retain office and gradually accepted many of the Radical policies; it was a case of peaceful penetration which a definite break would have made impossible. All thru British politics, from 1840 onwards, there is visible and steady growth of John Bright's influence till it came to dominate British Liberalism and change its whole temper. The ultra Whigs grew alarmed and restless, and in 1886 made the Home Rule issue an excuse to migrate to the Tory camp, where they found their true home; then, and not till then, British Liberalism became free to develop on genuinely progressive lines, and after much travail and disappointment achieved, in 1906, the opportunity to put its theories into practice. But the point is this: Democracy could make no real advance as long as political power was monopolized by the two historic parties. It was the growth of a distinct Radical party, raising vital issues and forcing fundamental decisions which in time engendered a sincere and generous Liberalism. But the fact that it was a wing and not a distinct party increased its potency and enabled it to transform Liberalism.

Independent Radical Wing

Take note how little the independent Labor party in Britain has advanced in power since 1906; it now actually holds fewer seats. But by a wise co-operation with the Liberals it has compassed many of its aims. Is not the present situation of Canadian reformers almost parallel with that of British Radicals in the fifties? We have been faced with two parties at Ottawa neither of whom is genuinely democratic or led by men who have a sincere desire to remedy social and economic burdens now pressing so grievously upon the community. Neither trusts the democracy and neither is likely to win its confidence, especially in the West. The duty of facing realities will be indefinitely postponed, and postponement spells national disaster. Is it not the most feasible course to imitate the British



British officers in France examining a captured German trench

by a tepid official Whiggism than able to attack and criticize freely as at present, without fear of consequences. Sooner or later it was inevitable that a cleavage would arise between eastern and western Liberals, but it has now been precipitated by the bilingual debate at Ottawa on the LaPointe resolution. Sir Wilfrid Laurier there asked the Liberal party to support him on a purely racial issue, on which most of his western followers held opposite opinions from his own. In the division which followed the French-Canadian Liberals, several of the French-Canadian Tories and most of the English-speaking Liberals from the East followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier into the lobby, but the western Liberals voted against him. The crisis in the party was deliberate and acute, and the fissure cannot be easily healed. The fact is that the bilingual debate was merely the occasion for the cleavage. There were deeper reasons which had made it inevitable.

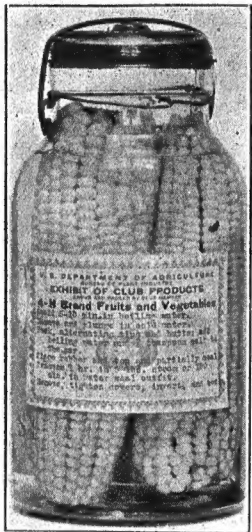


British troops leaving the trenches in one of the spheres of action in the Eastern Mediterranean

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Modern Home Canning

*Describing easy, cheap and efficient methods of canning
fruit, vegetables, greens and meat*



The preservation of food by canning has been practiced by various methods for a great many years, but it is only recently that any serious attempt has been made to simplify the methods and devise means by which a very much wider range of foods can be preserved in the same manner. Thruout Canada canning methods have developed largely by tradition and without instruction from government sources. Just recently the Departments of Agriculture in Ontario and Manitoba have given some attention to the matter.

Several years ago the Federal Department of Agriculture of the United States became aroused to the great possibilities of conservation of food supplies and also to the educational possibilities of systematic canning methods. The work was first taken up in connection with the boys' and girls' clubs, which have been organized in each State in the Union, and now have a membership of nearly 500,000 boys and girls. These clubs of boys and girls have performed wonderful achievements in producing large yields of almost all kinds of crops, growing garden truck and canning nearly 100 varieties of fruits and vegetables for use in the farm homes.

Mothers and Daughters Work Together

In the canning work the mothers have been enlisted also, and the Mother-Daughter Canning Clubs are now scattered all over the States. In the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., a laboratory is maintained, in charge of Prof. O. H. Benson, under whose directions exhaustive experiments have been made in canning all kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in the United States. The leaders of boys' and girls' club work from all the States are brought to Washington periodically for instruction.

As a result of this great work, which is assisted by generous grants from the Federal treasury as well as by the various states, a systematic method of canning has been evolved which is now being used exclusively by the Mother-Daughter Canning Clubs.

It should not be overlooked, however, that a great many boys' canning clubs have been organized, and their work compares very favorably with that done by the girls and the mothers. There are thousands of boys and girls in the United States from 14 to 18 years of age who have learned to can all kinds of fruit, vegetables and meat, showing that it is a comparatively easy matter to learn and giving some idea of the great saving of fruits and vegetables which have hitherto gone to waste.

There is no place in the world where the organization of canning clubs and the adoption of system-

atic canning methods would be of more value to the community than in Western Canada. Our growing season is short and our winter season is long and cold. We grow very little fruit at present but can grow a great variety, and our soil and climate is well adapted to a very wide range of vegetables and meat. By the adoption and use of modern canning methods it is quite possible for our vegetables to be canned in the growing season, and a good supply be thus made available thruout every week during the winter. Very few people in this country are aware of the ease with which vegetables and greens can be canned and kept in perfect state of preservation as long as required, and the same applies to all kinds of meats. Every household can easily supply itself with its fruit and meat requirements thruout the season at a very much lower cost than the commercial article is now purchased. It is doubtful if there is any one direction in which our provincial governments could spend a moderate amount of money each year and produce as large financial returns to the provinces as in the development of canning clubs for the preservation of food.

Another great advantage which comes from the work is that of educating the boys and girls to useful and productive labor. Comparatively little money is required to carry on the project. Already in Manitoba a start is being made and a number of canning demonstrations are being given thruout the province, but a great deal more effort can well be given. The boys and girls of this country are our greatest assets, and everything possible should be done to develop them into useful citizens.

Old Canning Methods

The oldest and most commonly used method of

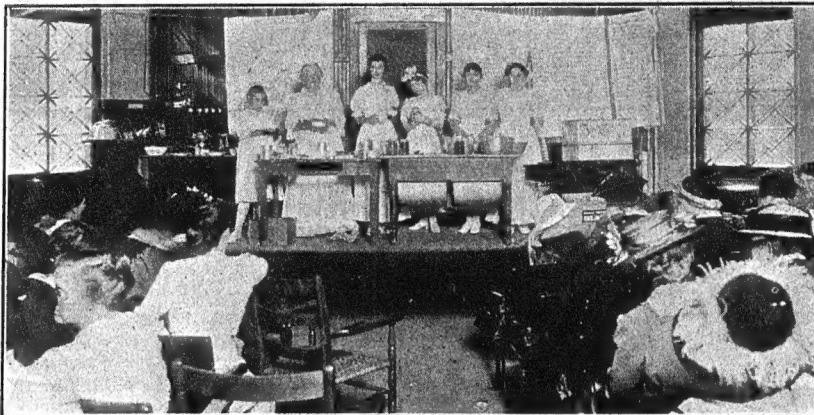
natural state in glass jars. Hot syrup is added to the fruits and hot water and a little salt to the vegetables, greens and meat. The jars are partially sealed so that it is impossible for bacteria to enter, and they are then sterilized in hot water or in steam, according to the kind of canning equipment used. The great advantage of using this "cold pack" method is that all food products can be successfully sterilized in a single period of cooking and with but one handling in and out of the canner. Practically every type of glass jar manufactured can be successfully handled by this method.

Altho there are a great many different varieties of canning equipment in the United States for home canning, the equipment most generally used is home-made and consequently very cheap. All that is necessary to have to carry on canning successfully is the necessary food product to be canned, a home-made canning outfit and a sufficient supply of glass jars. A home-made canning outfit can be made from a wash boiler, tin pail, milk can or any similar vessel which has a tight fitting cover. All that is required to make these dishes suitable for canners is to have a false bottom in them. This false bottom can be made out of heavy wire screen or of wooden slats. The purpose of the false bottom is to raise the jars about three-fourths of an inch from the bottom of the boiler so that the water can freely circulate underneath the jars and that everything contained in the jars will be thus thoroughly cooked and sterilized.

Glass Jars the Best

It is generally conceded by most women that glass jars are most desirable and most economical for use in canning food products in the home. They cost more at the beginning than tin cans, but they are easier to handle and can be used indefinitely from year to year, simply by adding new rubbers each year and new tops as required. Practically all the various types of glass jars on the market can be successfully used in the "cold pack" method described in this article. The most satisfactory glass jar, however, is that which has a glass top and a wire spring and bail for clamping the top into place. In handling all glass top jars with the top and clamp springs it is important to remember that the rubber, cap and top spring are put in place, while the lower clamp spring is left up or raised during the entire process of canning or cooking. The lower clamp spring is lowered and completely closed as soon as the jar is taken out of

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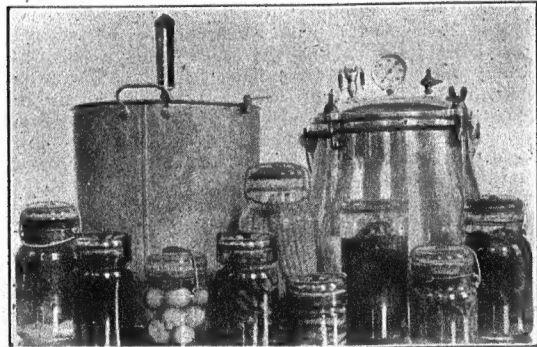
The Home Canning Club, of Decatur, Ill., demonstrating the art of canning to a gathering of women. Wherever Home Canning Clubs are organized the work of teaching goes steadily on.

canning is known as the "open kettle" or "hot pack" method. This is where the food product to be canned is thoroughly cooked in an open vessel and poured into the glass jars, which are then sealed, and the tops are often dipped in melted paraffin wax in order to exclude the air. This method succeeds very well with many fruits, but is a failure when used for vegetables, greens or meat. Unless it is very carefully followed there are too many opportunities for bacteria to enter the food before the jar is sealed, and many housewives find their fruit fermenting on this account. At any rate it is a laborious method and discourages canning because of that fact, and consequently causes a waste of fruit and vegetables which might otherwise be preserved.

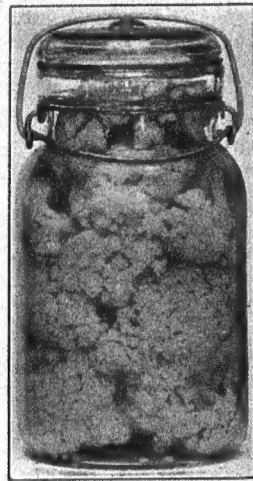
The next most common method is what is called the "intermittent" method, by which the food is placed in its raw state in the glass jars and cooked in a canner for a certain period on three successive days. This is the method advocated in Ontario and in Manitoba, and it is quite successful. The only drawback to this system is that it requires an unnecessary amount of work in lifting the jars in and out of the canner, and it also requires more fuel and heat, as well as more energy on the part of the housewife or whoever is doing the canning. Very frequently it results also in the fruit product being cooked more than is necessary. This latter difficulty, of course, may be overcome with practice.

The Latest and Best Method

The canning method which has been perfected in the United States and is now used by canning clubs in every State of the Union is known as the "cold pack" method with one period of cooking. By this method the fruits, vegetables, greens and meats that are to be canned are packed cold in their fresh and



This illustrates two of the patent commercial canning equipments that are used by boys' and girls' clubs in the United States. All of them begin their work, however, with home-made outfits, and after becoming proficient in their use they then purchase the commercial canners. Note the type of glass jars, fastened by wire springs. This is the most satisfactory kind for home canning.



This is a photograph of Helen Durham, of Bountiful, Utah, who won the girls' canning record for the U.S. by putting up 88 different varieties of fruit and vegetables grown in her own locality. The fact that a girl of this age could accomplish such splendid results is an indication of the possibilities of this work in Western Canada.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION

Poultry Killing Stations

In his address to the Homemakers' convention at Saskatoon, Professor Baker, the head of the poultry department of the Saskatchewan University, spoke at some length upon the poultry killing stations which are being established by the department of agriculture.

It began last year with the sending out of a box car fitted up as a poultry receiving station, the purpose of which was to demonstrate the proper way to prepare poultry for the market. The word had been sent on ahead inviting the farmers to bring in their poultry and kill and dress it under the supervision of the experts in charge of the car, there was considerable misunderstanding, and so many were disappointed that it was decided to open a temporary receiving station in Saskatoon. To this station the country people shipped their live poultry, and were given an initial payment of eleven to fifteen cents a pound. Later another two or three cents a pound was distributed among the producers in proportion to the quantity of poultry shipped to the station.

This little enterprise was so nearly swamped with work that its usefulness was somewhat impaired. Taking on all the skilled labor available and some unskilled help, and working over-time, it was not possible to keep up with the incoming shipments, so some of the poultry had to be held for a time.

The work of the station was also hampered by the fact that some of the poultry raisers grew impatient about their final returns, and so pestered those in charge with letters that they grew weary and disposed of the poultry for less than it would have brought a little later in the year.

But the great interest shown in this undertaking demonstrated that there is a demand on the part of the people for such a public utility. It has been determined, therefore, to open two poultry killing stations this fall, one in Regina and one in Saskatoon, particulars of which can doubtless be had from the Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

Limitations of Force

The limitations of force came home to the listener with renewed emphasis as Mrs. Kirstuik told the Homemakers' convention at Saskatoon, the other day, of the pains the Russian government had taken to stamp out the Ukrainian language, and how, despite that fact, it flourished. When will the obvious truth that physical force cannot conquer an idea seep into the dull heads of rulers? History piles evidence on evidence that oppression is the hotbed of propaganda, and yet the idea is general that the opinions of the people can be whipped into shape by the external application of force.

Musical Dyspeptics

Rag-time received a severe arraignment from Miss L. A. Phillips in her address on "Music in the Home." The speaker admitted that the untrained ear demanded melody and rhythm, but denied the necessity of rag-time to supply them. Such poor, tawdry music stunts the musical growth as too rich food would the physical, and she put up a strong plea against permitting ourselves to become musical dyspeptics.

Mothers Left To Die

"A Canadian prisoner in Germany," said Mrs. John McNaughtan, "could say of his country that, for so young a country, our roads and bridges and public buildings are truly remarkable, but that on the prairies we leave our mothers to die in childbirth."

The Child Versus the Colt

Speaking of the prodigious sums of money that are spent annually on animal husbandry, Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, insisted that women should see to it, "that the human mother and child should have at least as good a chance as the colt and its mother."

"Comfort" Taboo

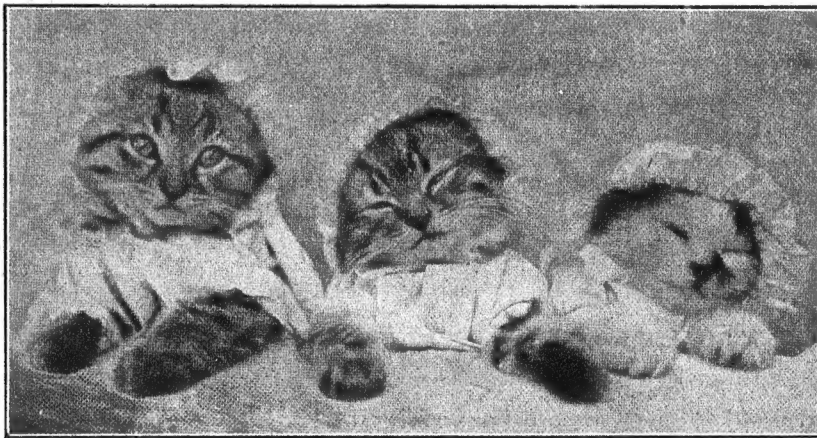
In reply to the question as to whether the "comfort" was the cause of adenoids and enlarged tonsils in children, Dr. Thompson, of Regina, replied that no wise mother ever allowed her child to have one. It did have a tendency to cause those disorders, and it was a prolific source of infection to boot.

NEW IDEAS FEASIBLE

Dear Miss Beynon:—You have done just the right thing by bringing up the question of the rural teachers' problem with regard to working the new subjects—domestic science, sewing, manual work, gardening, etc.—into their already crowded time table.

The teachers' greatest trouble to introduce the new work is the lack of interest and sympathy on the part of the majority of parents and trustees. If the children are left unbiased, my experience was that they take very enthusiastically to the new subjects, and wonderful progress can be made along the line of the other still important subjects at the same time.

Inter-relation of old and new subjects is the keynote of the situation. To explain what I mean: When the little folks weave some colored papers into a mat for you, if properly supervised, they learn many things besides how to weave nicely. They learn the colors, which colors look nicest together, perhaps how to spell the names of the different colors, how many colors they use, and besides all this they learn neatness, and more important still they learn to help someone who is having difficulty in getting his to go right. While the



SO WEARY

tots are happy with this work or some other form of handwork given in those periods marked off for "busy work," they are quiet and the teacher can go ahead with a lesson with a higher grade. It is not so hard to keep the work and the workers of the whole room under watch as previously.

If the teacher properly relates the handwork given in relation to mensuration the lesson in handwork can be more deeply impressed than by simply working on the book or blackboard. With the higher grades a lot can be taught and learned about angles, for example, in the making of a shelf for the corner or a cover for the chalk box.

A good teacher has always the children's English under watch, and good practice can be given in oral composition by having the children describe properly a finished piece of their handwork or tell how they would go about making something the teacher has suggested.

Domestic science, I should think, would be best taught with the whole school as a class, or perhaps with the higher grades as a class. The teacher can work this and some other subject or subjects in together. Suppose, for example, Mrs. Jones, one of the district mothers, has promised to give a demonstration and series of talks on the cooking of cereals on certain days next week. Could the class not be studying geography in finding out where the different cereals we use are grown, the cereals which form the staple foods for the different countries and so on, and considerable about agriculture in how those we use are grown, and domestic science in learning of the processes which they go thru in preparation for use, in the cost price on the market and the proper time to look for them on the market? All these things should be known by the boys and girls who are to be the housewives and heads of families in the future. In handling more than one grade at a time complications are saved in the time table, if the teacher keeps in mind the age and grade of the different pupils.

With gardening, the groundwork for botany is laid, and a knowledge gained along agricultural lines. This could be taught with the whole room as a class. In taking a big class like this at once the teacher can do much to develop the proper community spirit—individual responsibility to the matter in hand and co-operation, that favorite expression of the Grain Growers' Guide, can be brought out so strongly.

With regard to the hot lunches I have had no experience, but should think they could be easily

managed with the aid of a fireless cooker, home-made or otherwise, and with co-operation with regard to supplies and proper division of labor and responsibility. After the scheme once got running properly the dinner period should be both pleasant and healthful and leave a season of rest for the teacher and play for the children.

A show of the handwork of the school, a class debate or some other interesting form of entertainment, candy or some refreshment arranged for or made by the children, and a hearty invitation to parents and all interested to be present, and what good can be accomplished!

Yours for the new work in our rural schools.
MRS. T. A. CAVERS.

WOMEN FOR FARM WORK

Dear Miss Beynon:—There seems to be a great deal of farm help required. Now, as there is such a scarcity, why should not women take it up? I can assure you that the outdoor work is not so hard as indoor washing and bread making, besides being healthier, except the handling of grain. I have helped build sod houses and barns, plow, disc, harrow, cut grain with binder, stook and hay, and claim there is no hard work in it, the stooking being the worst. And, oh, it is good to come in to a dinner all ready cooked to eat, enjoy, and out again. The horses soon learn to love you and you them. Take the new settlers coming, especially from England and Scotland. How they work indoors and out, but a mother with children cannot burn the candle at both ends, and for her children's sake should not. The single and childless women can work outdoors, as do the women in England and France today. There are harder things than fighting—suspense is one—and so perhaps while we are waiting let us do our bit by farming. I should like to see this discussed.

TOPSY.

A HOME-MAKING PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Would you kindly offer some suggestions for decorating the living-room and dining-room of our new home in the country? What finish for the floors and woodwork and the style and finish of furniture? These rooms open into one another with sliding doors. The living-room has a large west window and a smaller north one, the dining-room one north window and one in the east.

The walls are to be finished in white hard wall plaster, the woodwork of B.C. fir. Would it be advisable to have the dining-room finished with brown burlap (a yard wide) and none in the living-room, or would they be better both treated alike as they open into one another? What material do you think would be best for a fireplace in the living-room, stone or red brick? We have everything to buy for these two rooms and so would like some advice. Of course, we shall tint or paper the walls later on.—Yours sincerely,

TIBBY.

Answer

It is, after all, your own preference in the matter of furnishings which must decide the question you have asked. Once get it clear in your mind as to what sort of rooms you want yours to be when they are completed and the rest will be comparatively simple. Are they to be light and dainty? Nothing could be more attractive than ivory enamel woodwork, mahogany and willow furniture in the living-room and a mahogany dining suite, with buff walls and cretonne curtains in both rooms.

Does your preference lean to very rich and sober effects? Then the woodwork should be stained a fumed oak brown and the walls made a rich tan shade. With this can be used fumed oak mission furniture or, if you can afford it, oak furniture in quaint old English design, with turned legs and cane backs and seats in the chairs. The effects produced by these types of rooms will be quite different but both are charming.

There is no reason why you should not use the burlap in the dining-room, but if it were my house I would save the cost of it and spend it in getting the walls tinted at the earliest possible moment. No color scheme in browns or tan will ever be effective against a background of white walls. At least it is important to choose the exact shade you are going to use on the walls before buying rugs, curtains or furniture. The fireplace would be better built of red brick for a warm color scheme such as the lighting of your rooms demands.

F.M.B.

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District Grain Growers' Association held their summer convention in the town hall, Shoal Lake, on June 20. President C. S. Stevenson, after a brief address, called Mayor Wicks to the platform, who welcomed the delegates, mentioning the fact that the friction between the Grain Growers and the townsmen was fast disappearing. The roll call showed the following locals represented: Binscarth, Basswood, Newdale, Strathclair, Lavinia, Moline, Hamiota, Rossburn, King's School, Vista, Oakburn and Shoal Lake. The first question dealt with was the grain trade, the bonding of operators, shortages at terminals, dockage, inspection, etc., being dealt with. Owing to so many cars being short in weight when they reached the terminals, it was considered unfair to bond the operators to deliver the amount of grain their tickets called for, as they would be compelled to dock heavier or put up for small leakages, etc. The executive was instructed to enquire of the grain commission why there were more shortages at terminals now than previously, some cars going as high as 150 bushels short.

R. McKenzie explained the difference in Winnipeg and Minneapolis inspection, grain containing more than 12 per cent. of moisture being graded as tough at Winnipeg, where at Minneapolis they allowed 15 per cent. Samples of both Winnipeg and Minneapolis grades were on exhibition, clearly showing the superiority of Manitoba wheat. As the government is appointing a royal commission to investigate the grain trade, the executive of the district association were instructed to present the following facts to the commission: The injustice of the hybrid ticket, the necessity of a board of appeal, the necessity of a government test showing the amount of moisture grain may contain and be warehouseable, to show the discrepancy of weight between inferior and terminal elevators and all other customs of the trade which works to the detriment of the producer.

Reports were received from local associations showing the membership, co-operative business and other work done by them during the past year, one association—Basswood—having collected \$500 for patriotic purposes in the last year.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Shoal Lake, the date to be set by the officials.

B. McLEOD.

THE HARTNEY PICNIC

On Friday afternoon, June 17, the Grain Growers, the Home Economic Society and Agricultural Society held a union picnic in G. Bennett's grove near the river, Hartney. About 600 people met there to enjoy a sociable time and profit by the speeches given by the representatives from the different societies.

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba G.G.A., was introduced by Mr. Robson and addressed the people, bringing forward the work of the Grain Growers. In the course of his remarks the speaker told how the Grain Growers have removed prejudices among the people, and brought rural life into connection with the community. Many grievances have been adjusted by it. Different instances were mentioned where the G.G.A. had secured redress to the individual when wronged by a company. In one instance the Grain Growers secured some thousands of dollars damages from a railway company for a farmer who had sustained loss. The time has come when the Grain Growers' advice is asked by bankers before bringing certain matters to the notice of the government.

The society has worked for the betterment of city life, country life and community life. The society has placed a man in the city market to look after the interests of those who have livestock to ship to this market. Thus the rural shipper can get a square deal. Mention was made of the insurance bill and co-operative act.

Financially, the Grain Growers have helped very much, but that is only a very small part. The moral and educational influence of the society has been much greater. Men have learned

to express their thoughts in public, and express them in a concise and forceful way. We are looking for far-reaching results. The representation in parliament by farmers is small. When the representation is fair, then we can look for better legislation for the farmer.

Prohibition has been secured, and we are glad of this advance, but it is now necessary to go further and find suitable employment for those who are thrown out of work by this move, and it is necessary to arrange for accommodation which this change has effected. Some regulation is needed that will bring economic justice.

Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, was introduced, and gave a very interesting address on Home Economics Society work, laying stress on woman's place in the world at present, compared with her place a few years ago. Until within the last few years women could petition the government and ask for certain rights and privileges, only to be told: "They did not know what they were asking." The day has come when men in position and authority are ready to listen to the requests of the women, and ready to weigh the matter laid before them and grant the requests with the same deference as they would deal with requests from men. The H.E.S. is a society which brings all denominations, creeds and classes together, welding them into one harmonious whole. This society broadens the mind by giving it something to think about outside the daily round of life on the prairie, which has been so narrow.

The welfare of a nation depends upon its mothers. It is necessary that the mother should not be overworked. Every effort should be made for the conservation of the mother's health and strength. All labor-saving devices should be procured where possible. The home should be made as attractive as possible, then the young people would not wish to leave it. Encourage the boys to take interest in the farm by giving them something of their own—young stock to take care of and have for their own, or when they are old enough give them a share in the farm.

Medical inspection of schools has been secured in some districts thru the intercession of women who have been represented on the school board by one of their number. Thru their influence prizes have been given at school fairs for sewing and cooking. It is not enough to be interested in the home life of the young people. The mothers—and fathers, too—must follow the children into the school and community. The suffrage gives women larger privileges, and with these privileges larger responsibilities. Let us use them and put away narrowness.

Professor Reynolds, of the Agricultural College, was introduced by G. Morrison, and on behalf of the Agricultural Society gave a short, impressive address on amusements. The professor said that people can be fairly judged by the way they spend their leisure hours. Young people's characters can, to a large extent, be moulded by directing and supervising their sports.

After partaking of the picnic supper the company enjoyed the sports arranged for by the committee in charge.

O. M. HODGSON

NEEPAWA DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Neepawa District convention was held in Carberry on June 28. The attendance from the northern parts of the district was small, owing to the heavy recent rains, but the convention was a good one, nevertheless. Afternoon and evening sessions were held, at which addresses were given by the president, T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa; the district representative, Albert McGregor, of Keyes; Mrs. McGregor, F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., and R. C. Henders.

The series of local meetings held before the convention was seriously handicapped by wet weather and heavy roads, but a number of successful meet-

ings were held, and at least one new branch is in process of being organized as a result. Two of the most successful meetings were held at far outlying points, McCreary and Tenby. Efforts will be made to effect further exchange of speakers for meetings yet to be held. It was effectively demonstrated that many local branches have talent that simply needs to be employed in order to be developed. It is hoped that by the fall a considerable number of other young men will prepare themselves to volunteer for service of this kind. Scarcely any branch could be found that has not at least one young man who could tell a neighboring branch something of the advantages that have come thru the farmers' organization.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted with practical unanimity after some discussion:

1.—That Neepawa District G. G. Association urge the Dominion government to at once take the necessary steps to take advantage of the offer of the United States to admit wheat and wheat products free of customs duty. And, further, that whereas the present war has plainly shown that the British Empire must stand or fall together, and, whereas, we believe that a tariff on goods from Great Britain entering Canada should no more be tolerated than a duty imposed by one section of Canada on goods entering it from another section of Canada would be tolerated, therefore we urge the Dominion government at the next session of parliament to take the necessary steps to bring about, at the earliest possible moment, free trade between Canada and Great Britain.

2.—That we express our hope that there will be no unnecessary delay in taking whatever steps may be necessary to put in operation in Manitoba a Direct Legislation law, which shall be intra vires of the province.

3.—We recommend that the taxes on automobiles be collected by and paid to the clerks of the municipalities, and be applied in the funds of the municipalities to road purposes.

4.—We recommend that the general executive take steps to secure that the serious injustice now done in the arbitrary grading as tough of all wheat having 12.5 per cent. of moisture be removed, and that a grading at least as generous as that of the American markets be adopted.

5.—Whereas an abnormal condition exists in regard to rural labor, foreigners and incompetents demanding an exorbitant wage while our own men are away defending the Empire, we request the Department of Agriculture to appoint a commission to investigate the whole rural wage situation, and to suggest a wage which, in view of all the circumstances, would be reasonable and equitable.

6.—We recommend that the local branches of the association be encouraged to make special study of the co-operative movement, getting closely in touch with what has been done in European countries and what has been done in Canada, in order that its wonderful success may be more widely known, and thus the movement be given wider scope.

W. R. WOOD,
Neepawa, Man. District Secretary

NEEPAWA DISTRICT MEETING

The Neepawa District held their semi-annual meeting in the town of Carberry, June 28. Owing to the rain on the previous day some people who had intended coming by auto were unable to be present. On the whole, however, the meeting was fairly well attended and more than ordinary interest was taken in the different questions discussed.

The officers of the district association had everything so well in hand and plans were perfected that augur

well for the future of their district association. Special mention should be made of the work done by the president and secretary, as their contribution to the work tended largely to make the meeting the success it was. Addresses were given by F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., and President Henders, of the Central Association, at the evening meeting, the afternoon session having been largely taken up by local business pertaining to their district work.

SOURIS DISTRICT MEETINGS

The Souris District Grain Growers' Association held a successful series of meetings thruout the district last month, finishing up their campaign with a district convention at Minto, June 29. The officers of the association, President O. A. Jones, Vice-President Jas. Steedsman and Secretary Alison, of Deloraine, were assisted at these meetings by D. S. McLeod, Goodlands; R. F. Chapman and Geo. Love, Ninga; Jas. Fleming, Mountinside; Rev. Thos. Beveridge, Melita, and others. The executive of the association, in the conduct of these meetings, relied altogether on home talent—practicing the art of self-reliance, a virtue that is very much needed in farmers' organizations.

The convention at Minto was largely attended, a large portion of the district being represented. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Much of the time was taken up by the speakers who had been addressing the meetings interchanging ideas as to ways and means to improve methods of organization. Provincial Secretary McKenzie gave an address on Co-operation and Rural Credits.

Things Said at the Convention

"If we had a whole armful of fraternalism we would have no trouble in getting members."—Chapman.

"Grain Growers have made a mistake in their co-operative activities by giving out goods at cost."—Fleming.

"It is the man that has the spirit of fraternalism that can handle the association."—Chapman.

"Co-operation is a means to an end. The cost of the war must be met. Farmers must be prepared to have their say as to how."—Chapman.

"There are from 12 to 20 places in the district where an association should be organized."—Alison.

"There is no place on earth that a woman is so useful as in a Grain Growers' Association."—Alison.

"It is a good policy to at least give the secretaryship to a young man."—Alison.

"Grain Growers' Associations deal with that part of education which has to do with a man's own thought."—Chapman.

"Two things we need—education and fraternalism."—Chapman.

"Take the organization to the people; we meet with success in the rural school."—Steedsman.

PILOT MOUND CONTRIBUTION

Rev. J. L. Brown, of the Pilot Mound Grain Growers' Association, has this week forwarded a marked check for \$1,053.50, being the proceeds of their Patriotic Acre canvass. Besides this generous sum they have also paid over to their local Red Cross Society the sum of \$125. At a meeting held they pledged themselves to try and raise \$3.00 per capita for the whole community. This sum of \$1,053.50 is to be distributed among the following funds: Red Cross, Patriotic and Returned Soldiers' Association as per instructions. The treasurer, Rev. Brown, is to be congratulated on the handsome sum realized as the result of their efforts.

ANOTHER FROM STRATHCLAIR

The sum of \$94.75 for our Patriotic Acre fund has been received this week from Secretary Williamson, of Strathclair G.G.A. J. W. Gamley, John Gamley, G. Bull and D. McGregor are the ones who contributed to this amount.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

W. Kingdon, Minnedosa P.O., has contributed the very generous sum of \$40 this week to our Patriotic Acre fund.

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SUCCESS AT ROSEVIEW

"Was U.F.A. Sunday a success in our district? How could it be otherwise when we had our president, H. W. Wood with us? This is our third U.F.A. Sunday; the first we held on May 24, 1914, in Gamble schoolhouse, and we were addressed by W. J. Tregillus, who then was provincial president. Next year we held an open air service in Gamble Grove, which was a big success, the principal speakers being the late Mr. Speakman and Rice Sheppard. This year we planned for an open air service in Carbon Grove (Roseview and Carbon Unions co-operating). Had we been favored with fine weather we think there would have been fully one thousand people present. When Mr. Wood arrived on Saturday he told us we would have rain, as for the past week he had brought rain wherever he went. We don't like rain, but this time of the year we like wet weather, so we gathered over two hundred of us in the Carbon Hall and we let it rain. R. H. Little, the Presbyterian minister, kindly gave up two appointments and occupied the chair. He welcomed the farmers in a few well chosen words. The president of Roseview Union also added a word of welcome. The choir, organized by Mrs. H. A. Evans for the occasion, added to the attractiveness of the services. The outstanding feature was the address by Mr. Wood. He gave a vivid picture of the battle between the forces of good and those of evil, and showed that the battle had been on since the beginning. John of Patmos was shown as the Lion of the tribe of Judah, who would prevail against Babylon, the type of Mammon. Mammon (money or selfishness) rules the world today, the power of money and the might of money. Love must rule tomorrow. Christ came to establish a kingdom; the Church spends its energy gathering disciples. It must not only do this, but it must make His Kingdom come and His will be done on earth as it is done in heaven. He closed with a description of the New Jerusalem, a picture of the world as it will be when His Kingdom has come. Mr. Wood held our closest attention for over an hour and made a deep impression. If the rank and file can only work out the high ideals of our presidents, the coming of that day will be hastened. Services were held again in the Presbyterian church in the evening. Rev. Mr. Little occupied the pulpit and preached a very thoughtful and appropriate sermon to farmers on the text "My Father is the Husbandman." The U.F.A. Sundays have become red letter days in our community.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT WEEDS

The secretary of Caledonian Union No. 235 reports poor attendance at their last meeting on account of a heavy storm. They have, however, decided to combine with Fairgrove Union in the purchasing of apples this fall. A discussion took place re joint action with the school trustees for the building of a barn, but was deferred until more members were present. The report states that there is serious complaint in regard to the quantities of weeds in the district this year, also that a considerable quantity of land is being sold in the district at prices ranging from \$22 to \$25 per acre.

DISCUSS THE TARIFF

Mrs. W. A. Lyon, president of Whitla U.F.W.A., reports that they are doing nicely in their union. They now have twenty members who all seem much interested. They are taking up the subject of "Tariff" at the present time.

VERY SUCCESSFUL ADDRESS

The following letter addressed to Rice Sheppard re U.F.A. Home Guard movement is to hand from A. C. Findlater, of Alix:—

"Your address bore good fruit on Saturday, as there seems quite an enthusiasm over the movement. We appointed a recruiting committee of five, and at the close of the meeting twenty-nine had signed the roll, signifying their intention of joining. We will call a full meeting this week and appoint our officers and non-com's, and possibly have our first drill. I enclose \$10 for the badges you left and you might kindly send me on another dozen as I think

I can dispose of them and possibly more. Your address also brought us four new members to the U.F.A., so it certainly bore good fruit. Wishing you every success."

VICE-PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Mr. Rice Sheppard reports:—Yesterday, June 3, I was at Thordensjold picnic, at the request of that local, and am glad to be able to report a very large attendance of farmers and their families. It was estimated that quite 500 were present. They gave me a good hearing and seemed very interested in the work of the U.F.A. They had their band out, which was a good one, and I understand they are mostly all farm boys. There was a good list of sports also. I was sorry to have to leave on the 5.35 train for home. They are a very fine lot of people. It was my first visit to that point, but I hope at some time to meet with them again. They are hoping to take up the co-operative buying and they want us if possible to make some arrangements for wholesale buying in Edmonton as they could run up by one train and back by the next, and so select their goods."

BOUNDARY LOCAL ORGANIZED

A very successful meeting was held at Del Bonita on June 14, at which the Boundary Local Union, No. 163, was organized. H. W. Harper was elected president, and J. S. Henry, secretary-treasurer. The latter reports that they have covered a rather large district with this organization, which makes it necessary for them to hold their meetings at two school houses alternately. However, later on they hope to divide this into two unions. The next meeting was called for June 23.

SUNNYVALE WOMEN ACTIVE

Mrs. J. W. Guthrie reports that Sunnyvale Local U.F.W.A. has now twenty-three paid up members, and are getting along nicely with the work. With the Red Cross work, occasional programs, readings, etc., the union is a great means of sociability amongst the farm women in this district.

ENDORSE CENTRAL ACTION

A. R. Brown, secretary of Westlock Union, No. 453, writes: "Enclosed please find ten dollars to be handed to the Patriotic Fund. This was taken in at our picnic on May 24. We have now a membership of forty-eight. We think your deal with the Hudson's Bay Co. was a good one, but to be of much material benefit to us up here will have to be extended to include the H.B. Co. at Edmonton. We hope you can do this in the near future. We have good meetings of the U.F.A. every month."

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASES

Norlin Huseby, secretary of Maple Leaf Union, No. 504, reports: A good meeting was held on June 17, when arrangements were made to hold a picnic on July 1. We also put in an order for seven thousand pounds of twine with one of the dealers at Medicine Hat at a lower price than we could get it otherwise. We also saved money on willow posts and formalin thru the U.F.A. this season. This union has now twenty-six paid up members and one junior. We hope to get some more later.

NEW HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL

High Prairie Local Union, No. 156, was organized on June 17 by our president, H. W. Wood, who is at present on a tour of organization work in the High Prairie, Grande Prairie and Peace River districts. The union starts off with thirty-five paid up members. C. B. McAllister, of High Prairie, was elected president and Geo. E. Martin secretary-treasurer. The latter remarks in his report: "The organization is receiving the support of the farmers generally, and those who are not in accord are giving us the right kind of stimulus by telling us how soon the union will go to pieces."

A LIVE LITTLE PLACE

The following letter has been received from O. W. Bowlus, of Blackie Union, No. 309:

"This is, I think, the first communication from Blackie to your valued department of The Guide, therefore I would like to call the attention of your readers to what kind of a live little place we have here. For instance, we have a farmers' elevator, a farmers' co-operative lumber yard, a U.F.A. and a U.F.W.A. organization. The U.F.W.A. has organized an egg circle which handles at least 240 dozen eggs weekly, and the prospects are that it will be a great success. The women's branch meets monthly. They have been doing a large amount of Red Cross work, and at the present time have \$90 in the treasury. This they propose to devote to fitting up a women's rest room in the village of Blackie. If there is any U.F.A. organization which is not prospering, I would advise that you organize a women's branch, and I feel sure that the interest and improved conditions will at once become apparent. Last Monday, June 12, was a red letter day for the U.F.W.A., as Mrs. Parlbay, provincial president; and Mrs. Barrett, provincial secretary, were present at the women's meeting. While I was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, still I have heard most flattering reports of the two visiting officials. They seem to have infused new life in this local, which was by no means slow before. I would like to take this opportunity of calling your attention to the death of Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth. He had lived here in the Blackie district for about four years, and during that time had identified himself with the U.F.A., and was an active co-operator in all the farmers' organizations. He was highly respected by all the farmers and will be deeply missed in this neighborhood."

CIRCULAR EFFECTIVE

Wm. Milton, secretary of Yeoford Union, No. 693, in sending in \$5.50 membership dues, reports that the members have been a long time making up their minds to stick together, but Circular No. 4, in regard to purchasing from the Hudson's Bay Co., has livened them up, and they hope to be able to keep this interest up.

SPLENDID RICH VALLEY MEETING

H. Ellingsen, secretary of Rich Valley Local, No. 257, reports that the meeting at Forward hall on U.F.A. Sunday, May 21, was a surprise to everybody present on that occasion. An audience filled the spacious hall, while another crowd gathered around the entrance. It had been announced a week before that speakers from abroad would be on hand to address the meeting, and this fact undoubtedly brought out the mass of people that honored the local union with their presence on their first U.F.A. Sunday. Mr. Wood, of Lac St. Anne, who has sent his seven sons to defend the integrity of the British Empire, covered his name with glory in speaking on "The True Greatness of England." Jas. Olsen, the chairman of Rich Valley local, opened the meeting by asking the blessings of the Great Architect of the universe. He spoke in part as follows: "On this day, the first U.F.A. Sunday in the history of the province of Alberta, it is fitting that we, the men and women who are here assembled, should dedicate ourselves with a firm determination to do our share in lifting humanity from the dismal swamp of political debauchery where rule supreme today the powers of darkness; dedicate ourselves to a higher, a nobler and enduring conception—a conception of universal brotherhood and sisterhood; dedicate ourselves to the task of raising ourselves to a position above partisanship." The speaker then read "The Doctrines of the Nazarene," adapted from Wm. J. Bryan and Thos. Jefferson. Other speakers were Councillor McKay, Judge Kerrison, and Mr. Carlin, the local post-

master. Special mention is also made of the lady school teacher, who spoke with great effect upon the audience in defence of the unselfishness of England in this war. The meeting closed with the rendering of the National Anthem by the school children.

IRMA U.F.A. SUNDAY

Frank Johnstone, secretary of Irma Local Union, No. 117, reports that U.F.A. Sunday at Irma was a success. The church services at the country points were withdrawn and the people were asked to unite for one large meeting in the afternoon at Irma. The response was all that could be expected. Taking for his text Matthew 13, "Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven," Dr. Pomeroy preached an exceedingly helpful sermon, based upon a study of the ideal rural life and how it could be realized. He pointed out that the most important thing in life was humanity, and that the greatest thing in humanity was character and real joy of living. Co-operation was the realization of all these things. Co-operation of forces and institutions now existing. The speaker claimed that four of the most important institutions of the present day were the home, the school, the U.F.A. and the church. The secretary in closing makes the following remark: "Dr. Pomeroy's sermon will long be remembered by those who heard it. If all locals and all ministers can get together for such a service and sermon as the one here referred to, the decision to hold a U.F.A. Sunday will prove to be one of the best things we have done yet."

STOCK SHOW AT BUTTES

Splendid weather and large crowds again attended the second annual stock show at the Buttes Local U.F.A., which was held on Wednesday, June 21, at the farm of J. C. Greig, the popular president. The show was under the patronage of S. Bacon Hillocks, M.P., and R. B. Burland, Esq. All the classes were well filled, and one could scarcely fail to note the keen competition in the exhibits. The judges, Frank McLean, horses, and T. Laycock, cattle, gave every satisfaction. The prizes were as follows:

Horses

Stallions—1, J. C. Greig; 2, J. Sandilands; 3, W. J. Church. Mare and foal—1, Murray & Young; 2, H. Ralston; 3, H. Cooper. General purpose farm horse—1, O. Rosenberger; 2, Murray & Young; 3, H. Cooper. General purpose farm team—1, Geo. Black; 2, Murray & Young; 3, W. J. Church. Foals, 1916—1, W. J. Johnston; 2, Murray & Young; 3, H. Ralston. Mare or gelding, two years old—1, J. Britton; 2, Murray & Young; 3, Tom Grey. Stock horse—1, S. Jones; 2, J. Giles; 3, F. Davy. Saddle horse—1, J. Giles; 2, H. Ralston; 3, J. Sandilands. Ladies' mount—1, Miss P. Jones; 2, Miss J. Greig. Single driver—1, A. W. Kirby; 2, H. Ralston; 3, B. Woods. Team drivers—1, A. W. Kirby; 2, Rosenberger & Woods; 3, H. Ralston. Championship—J. Britton, with two-year-old filly.

Cattle

Dairy cow—1, J. C. Greig. Dual purpose cow—1, T. Grey. Two-year-old heifer—1, Wm. Evers. One-year-old heifer—1, J. C. Greig. Beef cow—1, H. Butters. Two-year-old steer or heifer—1, D. G. Smith. One-year-old steer or heifer—1, Wm. Evers. Championship—J. C. Greig, with yearling heifer.

Miscellaneous

Eggs (brown)—1, Wm. Evers. Eggs (white)—1, J. C. Greig. Bread—1 Mrs. Ralston. Butter—1, Mrs. Ralston.

APPRECIATE THE U.F.A.

M. O. Molyneaux, secretary of Leduc Local, No. 181, reports that the union is making good progress and hopes that their membership will reach the hundred mark within this next month. They made a good bargain on binder twine with their local dealer, and the farmers in the district are beginning to realize the value of the U.F.A. They have made arrangements to hold their first annual picnic on July 4.

DANGER OF COAL SHORTAGE

Abundant evidence has already been submitted to convince the most sanguine, as well as the most apathetic, that only by energetic action, not alone on the part of those engaged in the business of handling coal but as well on the part of the consumers generally, can a serious danger of a coal shortage during the coming winter be averted. Even if the winter be more mild than that of last year so that only a normal demand will be made upon coal supplies, it would appear that the mines in Alberta and other points in the West will not be able fully to supply the needs of the prairie provinces unless very large quantities of coal are taken delivery of by the actual consumers before the fall rush comes on.

Dealing with the question of the difficulties which have arisen between the mine owners and the organized miners of the West, and with the likelihood of not only a shortage of labor but of an increased cost of mining, and consequently an increased selling price of coal, the Lethbridge Daily Herald says in part:

"The operators told the miners' representatives that the mines were already losing ten cents a ton on coal, owing to increased prices of materials. The miners claim that it needs only a spark to cause a serious condition of affairs in the mines, because the men have been experiencing the burdens of increased cost of living for some time. If no trouble comes it means that the miners will get a certain increase anyway. In addition there is the ten cents a ton the operators are already losing. These tend to the assurance of an increase in coal prices. The representatives of the miners say that out of a membership of 6,000 men before the war, they have at present a scant 4,500 members. Thus the mines are hard pressed for labor already. When fall comes and the first mining rush is on there is every possibility that the lower paid miners, about 30 per cent. of the entire number, will largely leave mining to take advantage of the big wages paid in the harvest fields."

Our associations all over the province whose members are consumers of coal during the winter should impress upon them the exceeding urgency of putting in at least a considerable portion of their winter's coal supply between now and September 1. The Central office has gone to much trouble and expense in order to make arrangements for a very large supply of the best coal mined in Western Canada, as well as anthracite coal, but when the great rush comes in the fall there can be no assurance that the Central or anyone else can meet the demand promptly. Furthermore, no guarantee can be secured with regard to prices later on in the season. Not only will our people be saving money for themselves but they will also be protecting themselves against any danger of a real coal shortage, if they will act immediately regarding this matter.

Every local in the province should at once send an order to the Central for at least half of its prospective coal requirements for the winter, with instructions to ship the same at various dates between now and September 1.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

CO-OPERATION IN HAIL INSURANCE

From the number of articles appearing recently in the press it would appear that there has been a more or less fully organized campaign carried on for the purpose of discouraging in the eyes of the farmers of Saskatchewan the new department of the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission's activities, that of mutual insurance. That this scheme should be attacked—and most unfairly attacked—by that portion of the press whose paramount object would appear to be the discrediting of any legislation enacted by the party to which it is opposed occasions surprise to no one who is familiar with the tactics of a partizan press, but certainly we had not expected to find our good old friend, The Saskatchewan Farmer, fall in with such a campaign. Yet in a leading article on the first page of The Farmer for June every effort is made to discredit this new undertaking on the part of the organized farmers.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

All the arguments which have been put forward are the same old stereotype arguments which have been used to discourage organized agriculture in every serious attempt which it has made at the betterment of economic conditions in the West. Doubt is thrown upon the success of this project; farmers are warned to be cautious, and that ridiculous and thread-bare slogan of "safety first" is brought before the eyes of the reader as if in itself it were an absolute finality. "Safety first" is a safe enough motto when a hundred and fifty pound man is walking upon a railroad track on which is travelling in close proximity to him at a rate of forty miles an hour a three-thousand ton train, or under any other circumstances where the odds are equally overwhelming against the man. But to shout "safety first" in order to discourage farmers in their effort to correct an economic wrong and in their struggle to stand firmly upon their own feet is about as ridiculous and as unreasonable as flag-flapping and shoutings of loyalty and patriotism when western farmers ask for wider markets for their products.

More Safe Than Formerly

When the Hail Insurance Commission first began its work it had no capital whatever and no government backing to ensure payment of claims against it, nor was it able to reinsure any portion of the risk which it carried. The farmer who depended upon the municipal scheme of hail insurance for his protection was then taking a risk vastly greater than any risk which is connected with the mutual scheme. Yet during the three years of its operation the Hail Insurance Commission has been able to pay all legitimate claims, and besides this has laid up an enormous surplus of cash which is the property and will be used for the benefit of those who have been insured under the scheme. No one would now dare to suggest that the old municipal scheme is not safe. Yet the new scheme of mutual insurance under existing conditions is vastly more safe for the insured than was the old scheme at the beginning, for the reason that the commission is not permitting this department to carry its insurance risk entirely alone. That is, under this department of mutual hail insurance only a limited amount of risk in any one township is carried by the commission. When insurance above that amount has been applied for it is reinsured with one of the strongest companies doing business on the American continent. This is a fact and a feature of the business of this department of the commission's work which either the press which has endeavored to discredit this insurance scheme has been ignorant of, or has been careful not to give publicity to.

It would, of course, be possible even with this protection of reinsurance by the commission that in case of some huge calamity of hail covering a very large portion of the province something less than 100 per cent. of the claims would be paid. But it is scarcely conceivable with the precaution outlined and with what is still better assurance—that of having the claims widely scattered thruout the province, so that no one hail storm can strike any large percentage of the acreage at risk—that this department could fall seriously short of paying even during this first year's operations a full 100 per cent. of all legitimate claims. There is back of this scheme not only the strength of sound economics and low cost of administration, but at least in measure there is also back of it the strength of the very strongest hail insurance company doing business in America.

Government Deposit No Guarantee

Hail insurance companies have been known to fail more than once. There is always a slight element of risk to the policy holders in this kind of business, but such slight risk as there is in con-

nection with this co-operative hail insurance scheme every farmer can well afford to take because he knows that in so doing he is building up an institution which is working for his sole benefit. He also knows that in the end he must stand to gain and gain greatly by bringing this branch of his business entirely under his own control.

It is nothing short of ridiculous for a periodical to state to its readers that company hail insurance is guaranteed by the funds of the company deposited with the provincial government. A hail insurance company incorporated under Saskatchewan legislation deposits with the government five thousand dollars. A company not working under a provincial charter is required to deposit ten thousand dollars. This ridiculously small deposit would not be sufficient to pay one large claim for hail damage, and indeed the Hail Insurance Commission has more than once paid greater sums to one claimant than these deposits amount to. How ridiculous then to ask the farmers to depend upon these deposits for prompt payment of their claims. The farmers of Saskatchewan have long since learned that they can well afford to depend upon their own institution, owned and controlled by themselves, and operated exclusively for their benefit. Moreover, they are justly proud of the splendid achievements of their own institutions, not the least amongst which is the splendid record of our municipal hail insurance scheme.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

MEETINGS IN DISTRICT 14

Thursday, July 13, 3.30 p.m., Herbert—Gouldtown, Equity, Main Centre, Donnellyville, Rush Lake, Salt Lake.

Friday, July 14, 4 p.m., Waldeck—Highfield, Hovestead, Buffalo Horn, Burnham, Notman, Fox.

Saturday, July 15, 3 p.m., Neidpath—Ettrik, Bank, Neidpath, Wiwa. 8 p.m., Moundville—Moundville, Turkey Track, Turkey Track W.G.G.A.

Monday, July 17, 3 p.m., Vanguard—Arnold, Golden West, Vanguard. 8 p.m., Neville—Bedford, Minot, Neville, Pambrun.

Tuesday, July 18, 1 p.m., Wymark—Spring Coulee. 8 p.m., Webb—Webb, Blessum.

Wednesday, July 19, 3 p.m., Gull Lake—Aldag, Banks, Gull Lake, Grassy Hill, Boyer Lake, Sault Flat.

Thursday, July 20, 2 p.m., Piapot—Sidewood, Skull Creek, Prairie Star, Cardell, Lynn Grove. 8 p.m., Maple Creek—Last Chance, Wapashhoe, Northridge, Hay Creek, Arbana, Endeavor, Motherwell, Progressive.

Friday, July 21, 3 p.m., Kincorth—Kincorth. 8 p.m., Hatton—Forres No. 2.

Saturday, July 22, 3 p.m., Kuest—Forres, Surprise, Grand Time, Cliftonville. 8 p.m., Buffalo Head—Enterprize.

Monday, July 24, 3 p.m., Schmidt—Neigel Plains, Smiths. 8 p.m., Speyer—Unionville, Happyland, Frohlichs Path, Tetz, Rosenthal.

Tuesday, July 25, 3 p.m., Prussia—Prussia, Deer Forks. 8 p.m., Lemsford—Sceptre, Port Reeve, Lemsford.

Wednesday, July 26, 3 p.m., Shackleton—Neosha, Neosha Ltd., Miry Creek, Mapledale, Shackleton, Abbey. 8 p.m., Baxterville—Roe, Baxterville, Roadene.

Thursday, July 27, 3 p.m., Sanford Dene—Bestville, Standing Rock, Jamesville, Sanford Dene. 8 p.m., Cabri—Cabri Ltd., Eclipse, Riverdene, Batrum, Westmount, Pennant, Valentine.

Friday, July 28, 3 p.m., Success—Success No. 2, Britannia. 8 p.m., Swift Current—Swift Current Ltd., Ruskin, Cantaur.

Above meetings to be attended by executive member John N. Burrill.

MEETINGS IN DISTRICT No. 10

Thursday, July 13, Aberdeen, 3 p.m. meeting—Aberdeen, Kilmeny W.G.G.A., Vonda, St. Denis.

Friday, July 14, Humboldt, 3 p.m.

meeting—Bruno, St. Gregor, Meacham, Humboldt.

Saturday, July 15, Watson, 3 p.m. meeting—Watson, Englefield, Quill Lake.

Monday, July 17, Paswegin meeting 3 p.m.—Paswegin, Parkville, Clair, Rose Valley, Argyle, Meadow Bank, Victoria Park, Wolverton.

Tuesday, July 18, Kuroki meeting 8 p.m.—Bond, Fishing Lake.

Wednesday, July 19, Invermay meeting 1 p.m.—Invermay, Rama.

Thursday, July 20, Preeceville meeting afternoon—Stenen, Preeceville, Hazel Dell.

Friday, July 21, Kamsack meeting 8 p.m.—Silver Creek, Runnymede, Togo.

Above meetings to be attended by Vice-President A. G. Hawkes.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Notwithstanding repeated requests for return of the Patriotic Acre forms, there are still a considerable number of books outstanding. We recently received a number of forms which were signed more than twelve months ago, and it is quite possible that secretaries of other locals are still holding forms which have been signed for a considerable period. There is absolutely no reason why such forms should not have been sent in before now, and every reason why they should be in the Central office rather than in the hands of the locals.

Let me urge the secretary of every local which has still forms outstanding to send the whole of them in at once, whether they are signed or blank, and thus co-operate with the Central office in bringing this great scheme to a successful issue.

S. W. Y.

MACROBIE MEETING

Central Secretary:—Owing to rain the turn-out at our meeting on June 21 was rather slim, but those attending were amply compensated for coming out. In addition to John Burrill, of Indian Head, W. T. Hall, district director, was present. Bratton and Surbiton locals were represented. Owing to the small crowd present Mr. Burrill devoted his time largely to an informal discussion of the trading activities, giving us many valuable suggestions along these lines. At the conclusion of Mr. Burrill's talk Mr. Hall briefly addressed the meeting, and after a few remarks by the president the meeting adjourned with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers for their attendance.

H. A. METCALFE,

MacRorie Local.

WOMEN'S LOCAL ACTIVE

Central Secretary:—The regular meeting of the White Bear G.G.A.—Women's Section—met on June 8. After the minutes were read and accepted, the report of the children's picnic was read. The expenses amounted to \$6.40. Suggestions were made for a basket picnic to be brought up at the general meeting, trustees to be asked to help to fence the school grounds and volunteers to plow the land at the school house for trees. It was arranged that social gatherings be held at ladies' homes in aid of the Red Cross.

MISS I. A. RENNY,

White Bear, Sask. Secretary.

NEW TAKO LOCAL

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find \$8 membership fees. A local was formed at this point on June 17, with a paid-up membership of twelve. The following officers were duly elected: John Thompson, president; Kronk Krips, vice-president; Walter Green, John Loadman, Ed. McCarthy, directors; W. H. Taylor, secretary-treasurer. A membership committee was formed, so that in the near future we expect a good addition to our membership. Regular meeting will be held at 8 p.m. upon the second and last Friday of each month at the school house.

W. H. TAYLOR.

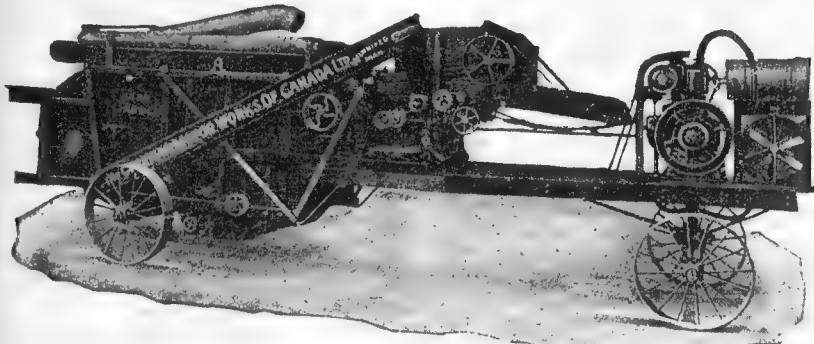
Tako, Sask.

CHANGE OF SECRETARY

Central Secretary:—J. E. Gilders is no longer secretary of the Hafford Agricultural Co-operative Society, having enlisted in the 232nd Battalion. Mr. Evans, of Springbourne, is the secretary-treasurer, I believe.

MRS. J. E. GILDERS.

Cushman Combination Threshers

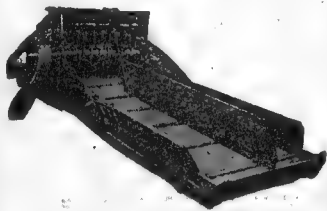


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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

FARM MOTHERS' PROBLEMS

Editor, Guide:—Your issue of May 3 contained a copy of an agreement between a certain municipality and a doctor, whereby the residents are to be taxed 1½ cents per acre for the purpose of paying the doctor \$2,500 per year for his services, which are to be free to every tax payer, except in confinement cases. I have waited over a month for someone more capable than myself to take up the cudgels in defence of the mothers, but have been sadly disappointed. Granting that babies have been becoming more and more unfashionable for some time, it seems to me that now, when our boys are being killed and maimed by the tens of thousands, is an inopportune time for the introduction of a tax on children. If the agreement had excluded persons who were hurt thru carelessness or drunkenness there might have been some excuse, but to tax all residents equally and then charge parents \$7 for each baby—well, I only hope for the good name of the women in that locality that no woman got a glimpse of that contract before it was signed.

Some of the institutes in Alberta are trying hard to have free maternity hos-

that we are to discriminate against German trade, and to regard the German trader not merely as a foreigner but as a perpetual enemy. If we were to use victory for the permanent impoverishment of Germany, the least uncharitable of Germans would draw the conclusion that we entered the war with that purpose. In such an atmosphere the German opponents of militarism would talk in vain. Surrounded by powerful enemies who openly proclaimed their resolve to combat German well-being even in the innocent field of trade, the German people would have no choice save to assure its own future by its own power on land and sea. The party or the leader who dared to speak of any other course would be confronted at every step in his argument by the unanswerable argument of our tariff. The next war would come without misgivings or resistance, for it would be a war to free German enterprise from the incubus of an encircling boycott.

These proposals cannot be combated by a mere negation. They have passion behind them. They come with the sweep of a wide constructive idea. If Free Traders are content to answer



British dirigible in flight over a seaside summer resort

pitals, but all we have been able to obtain is a promise of government assistance in establishing district nurses in outlying sections, provided the nurses are available, which they will certainly not be till after the war. In the meantime babies die and the mothers' lives are burdened with poor health for the want of proper care, while the politicians squander millions of dollars recklessly to show their patriotism (?).

MRS. LAWRENCE DORAN
Ponoka, Alta.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Editor, Guide:—The highest moral reason advanced by Britain and her colonies for participation in this most inhumane of wars is that it is a war to insure future international peace. How far protectionist ideals accord with this worthy viewpoint may be gathered from the following extracts from an article by H. N. Brailsford in the London, England, Daily News of April 5, 1916:—

"The old protectionism was certainly not a policy of peace. It emphasized the conception of nationality in its narrowest and most isolated form. . . . The new protectionism proposes to discriminate. In what form it will ultimately crystallize we do not know. Its more logical exponents suggest a tariff with graduated scales of duties, the most favorable for our colonies, the next for allies, another for neutrals, and the highest of all for enemies. The essence of the idea is, in any event,

them with the familiar reasoning about the little loaf, we shall be swept aside for the lack of a positive and inspiring idea. . . . We, too, must draw our fiscal lessons from this war. If freedom for nationality is half the lesson, freedom of trade and the open door is not the less important half. So long as empires strive by armaments, by alliances, and at length by war, for the prize of the closed colony, the unfree port, the fenced-market and the monopoly area for enterprise, so long will the durable peace escape our aspirations. It is not enough that we who see the intimate connection of peace and Free Trade should resist these incendiary proposals, which would capitalize hatred and fortify the chaos in Europe against the builders of bridges. We must urge that our own government should lead the way and rally other peoples round the standard of commercial liberty. Our cue is not to defend or restore the state of things before the war. The armed peace, with its basis of economic rivalry, is not our ideal. If we conceive that the great task of British diplomacy is to realize after the war the conception of a Europe organized not for war but for peace, we must fight the strategy of the permanent trench with the strategy of the 'open door'."

And in another part of his article the writer quotes from a speech of Premier Asquith, greatest of British statesmen, the man to whom, more than to any other of the allies' statesmen, the entente's peoples have looked for a clear enunciation of those policies

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that are to make for an enduring peace: "The substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambition, for groupings and alliances, and a precarious equipoise; the substitution for all these things of a real European partnership based on the recognition of equal right, and established and enforced by a common will."

In this characteristically abrupt utterance of Premier Asquith one can surely read the absolute negation of any trade policy that, as Mr. Brailsford puts it, "would make of every frontier an impassable trench, and replace the barbed wire of today with the tariff hedge of tomorrow."

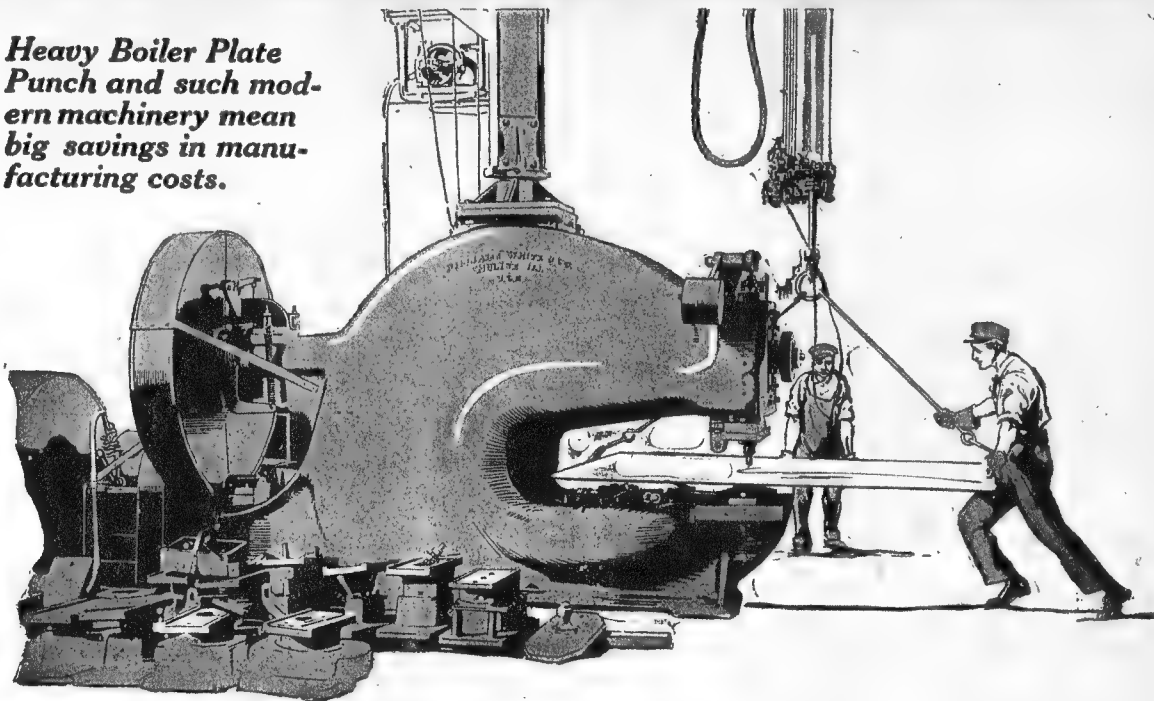
HERBERT F. TUCKER.

PROPOSES SMALL BANKS

Editor, Guide:—Your recent articles on farm loans and co-operative credit associations have been very interesting to me, and I regret not having written you my views earlier, but thought perhaps I might say a bit before the "eleventh hour" was at hand and all outside discussion ceased. Your article on "Rural Credit," page 21, May 3, is a splendid Grain Grower's conception of farm credit by R. McKenzie, of the Manitoba G. G., and I trust the day will hasten when our government shall become as enlightened as those of New Zealand and Australia as to farm credits. I read with a great deal of interest Vere Brown's outline for co-operative credit associations in your issue of May 10, also A. T. Drummond's article from the Monetary Times of April 7, in your issue of the 21st. To say the least, dear Guide, these men are both adroit and very clever in the dope they hand out. I can hardly hesitate at the very outset to raise my protest for one against any such pernicious schemes as their theories involve. Why on earth is it that when such good examples in rural credits are to be had from across the border and abroad, our bankers and statesmen want to twist good examples all out of proportion and then try to apply them to us? What better example could be afforded us than the workings of small banks as in Kansas, so ably outlined by J. C. Leedy?

Messrs. Brown and Drummond's ideas are very good from a Canadian banker's standpoint. They want to safeguard their monopoly of the people's money and direct it into channels they see fit or convenient. They see the storm of protest breaking, and with keen foresightedness they are endeavoring to mold the farmers' minds to their own views, before the farmers co-operate and branch out for themselves into the banking business. We farmers will never get anywhere as long as we cannot control a part of or command a part of the wealth we create. What kind of a golden apple would farm loan associations really turn out to be for the majority of farmers were we to adopt Mr. Brown's plan? Why does it seem necessary that the farmer should run his heels off to get a short term loan from our banks? Under the plans outlined, the farmers would perform all the work and worry over a loan for the sake of a one per cent. cheaper rate from the bank. The bank manager's position would indeed become a lucrative and ideal one, and I doubt not their hours could be shortened from, say, 11 to 1.00, for what would they have to worry over? No, dear Guide, don't let the bankers pull the wool over your eyes at your conference, as I feel sure you will not. Don't allow them to herd us and say, "This bunch is worth so much," and "that bunch so much," or "that bunch is mostly runts, with a few good ones." The good ones will generally go at the runt price when you buy in bunches, won't they? Another question: Why should it be necessary for the farmer to declare his business operations to the community at large in order to secure money? The bank does not make a practice of giving my neighbors particulars as to my financial operations, nor does any business man care to have his fellow merchants, or whatever they be, know the ups and downs in his obligations. I know a good many whose passbook is as private to them as any part of their body, and they are good, honest fellows, too. Do you believe this feeling can be overcome for 1 per cent.? No! We farmers can co-operate on many lines, but in matters of

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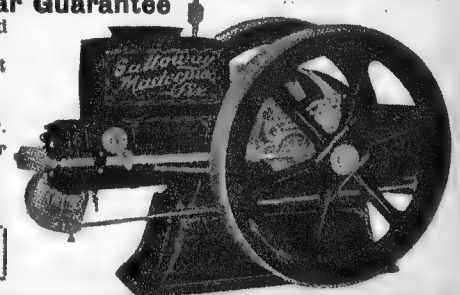
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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st May, 1916.

Submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Head Office, Toronto, Tuesday, June 27, 1916.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		To the Shareholders—	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account 31st May, 1915.....	\$ 26,290 27	Capital (subscribed, \$2,000,000) paid up.....	\$1,946,373 13
Net Profits for the year after deducting charges of management, interest due depositors, payment of all Provincial and Municipal taxes and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	133,406 28	Rest.....	300,000 00
Transferred from Rest Account.....	100,000 00	Dividends unclaimed.....	1,372 84
	\$259,696 53	Dividend No. 38 (quarterly), being at the rate of 5% per annum, payable June 1st, 1916.....	24,325 47
		Balance of Profit and Loss Account.....	42,790 60
			2,314,862 09
			\$15,562,032 62
CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT.		ASSETS.	
Premium on Capital Stock received during the year.....	333 74	Gold and other current coin.....	\$ 117,376 63
	\$260,030 27	Dominion Government Notes.....	2,699,197 00
Which has been appropriated as follows:—		Deposit with the Minister of Finance as security for note circulation.....	89,600 00
Dividend No. 35, quarterly, at rate of 5% per annum.....	\$24,317 01	Notes of other Banks.....	119,051 03
Dividend No. 36, quarterly, at rate of 5% per annum.....	24,317 17	Cheques on other Banks.....	439,854 46
Dividend No. 37, quarterly, at rate of 5% per annum.....	24,320 23	Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	7,866 88
Dividend No. 38, quarterly, at rate of 5% per annum.....	24,325 47	Balances due by Banks and banking corporations elsewhere than in Canada.....	207,639 71
Government War Tax on Note circulation.....	\$ 97,279 88	Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian.....	551,067 82
Payments on account of special subscriptions to Red Cross, Patriotic and other funds.....	2,700 00	Railway and other Bonds, not exceeding market value.....	270,459 79
Provision for depreciation in Securities held for Debts, and for Contingencies.....	100,000 00	Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans on bonds, debentures and stocks.....	2,271,634 47
Balance.....	42,790 60		\$6,773,797 79
	\$260,030 27		
GENERAL STATEMENT.			
Liabilities.			
To the Public—		Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	\$7,819,466 96
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$ 1,977,635 00	Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	32,713 76
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$1,530,502 49	Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	54,000 00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement 8,603,233 05.....	10,133,785 54	Real Estate, other than Bank premises.....	55,368 50
Balance due to Dominion Government.....	500,000 00	Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	740,087 25
Balance due to other Banks in Canada.....	58,159 60	Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	73,793 06
Balance due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	484,215 39	Other assets not included in the foregoing.....	12,807 30
Balance due to Imperial Government.....	93,375 00		\$8,788,234 83
	\$13,247,170 53		\$15,562,032 62

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

In accordance with sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, I beg to report as follows. The above balance sheet has been examined with the books and vouchers at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the Branches, and is in accordance therewith. I have obtained all needed information from the Officers of the Bank, and in my opinion the transactions coming under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at its Chief Office, both on the 31st May, 1916, and also at another time during the year; the cash and securities of one of the Branches have also been checked, and in each case they have agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

In my opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

SYDNEY H. JONES, Auditor.

A PERSONAL FINANCIAL PROBLEM

You carry Life Insurance? But do you carry SUFFICIENT? Sufficient to care for the permanent needs of those you may leave behind? The average insured person carries about \$1500.

Give quiet thought to this matter. Then look into the plans of the Company that has, by its very prominence, proved its ability to provide the best to be obtained in Life Insurance.

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America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



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Write for Catalogue.
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A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with intermediate laterals will hold a carelessly backed wagon or unruly animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Peerless Lock.

Send for Catalogue and address of nearest agent. We make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all unassigned territory. Write for catalogue today.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
HAMILTON, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

loans and credits one individual or one institution will appeal to 95 per cent. of us, I believe. What's going to become of one or two enterprising and progressive individuals among a lot of slipshod farmers? Must they suffer for the lack of ability in their fellowmen or should they risk their own with those less capable?

Co-operative credit association's composed of purely farmers will not work successfully in the majority of instances, and any attempt to foist such a plan on us at this time will be only delaying the day of real rural credit. I feel certain that there are one or two newcomers in my district who still do business with their old home bank where they came from, but whose credit isn't even eligible for consideration at our banks in Prince Albert, because their homesteads are not patented or for some other reason. One man went into the bank last summer after having checked out some \$500, to have a talk with the manager, and when he introduced himself this was his greeting, "I don't know you." I personally recall some three or four years back getting the same greeting, word for word, from the same bank. Well, it was sufficient; I knew him, and all I wanted to know as well, and he was told so.

From there my neighbor wandered to the Bank of —, where we have a very suave and polite manager who, rather than disconcert you at the onset, takes you into his confidence, tells you the limitations of the Bank Act, which makes him so powerless to assist the needy, but eventually declines and lets you down more gracefully and with less of a jar. This same manager had \$32 out on another neighbor of mine and before it was due heard some other neighbor's bad report about him, and summarily sent the bailiff out to compel him to make good at once. This same neighbor had seven or eight head of cattle, some pigs and a couple of horses all clear, and had to rush into town in seeding time and dispose of enough stock to cover his note and expenses. Well, the Bank of — consider him a good customer now. Personally, I have received very fair treatment from the — Bank at 8 per cent. It seems to me that the present banks are trying to cope with a new situation without losing one whit of prestige. They know that the small bank is the real solution, but they cannot apply it to their ramifications. I do not believe any borrower can ever obtain full justice at the hands of a man on salary, such as a bank manager. To expect even a great measure of justice and consideration for the farmers' needs from a man whose aim is to hold his position and salary, seems to be to be bordering on the angelic. I cannot for the life of me see how any device short of the "personal touch" will help or solve our credit problem. Farm mortgage banks, co-operative credit associations and all the other train of thoughts and ideals are all very well for the Canadian banker but not for the farmer. Let us have a law after the fashion of the state banks of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and others whose deposits are guaranteed against loss, and let us give the host of honest men or man with five or ten thousand dollars start up in business in our midst, where he can daily see who's who and what's what. Don't make the capitalization outrageous—\$5,000 to start with is sufficient for many a centre, with an increase according to deposits. We will never make any progress as long as we have to deal with "high brows" who don't know the inhumanity of dehorning hydraulic rams. When we can meet the president or owner of the bank right in our midst, believe me, he'll soon weed us out and pick the sheep from the goats and make a better man of many of us farmers, morally and intellectually and financially. The big banks of Canada will still have the patronage they have seemingly catered to, and with heavy investments in high interest war loans they ought to be independent for the rest of their existence, and no doubt saucy as well. Let them holler at our audacity for intimating a change. Their little inconvenience will be nothing compared to the days of anguish thousands of us have endured over a paltry pittance we owed the bank in ninety days.

O. M. LUNDLIE.

School and College Directory

Rupert's Land Ladies' College

WINNIPEG
(Formerly Haverall College)
Principal:
Miss E. L. JONES, L.L.A.
St. Andrew's, Scotland
Assisted by a large resident
and visiting staff

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large, modern buildings, fine Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, basket ball and hockey rink.
Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science.
Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Course.
CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades, Departmental and Matriculation Examinations.
COMMERCIAL—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE
EXPRESSION—Dramatic Art, etc.
Physical Culture.
MUSIC—Piano, Vocal.
FINE ART—China Painting, Metal Work, etc.

CALGARY, ALBERTA
FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916
Write for CALENDAR and College Literature
Rev. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Regina College

REGINA SASK.

Departments:

Academic
Business
Conservatory
of Music

Students prepared for Teacher's Certificates, Junior and Senior Matriculation.

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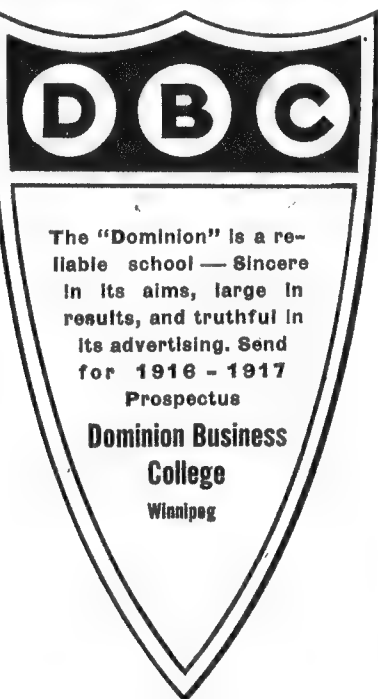
Musical Courses—Piano, Vocal, Violin, Orchestral Instruments and Theory.

Courses in Elocution, Household Science and Art.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Fall Term opens Sept. 26th, 1916. For full particulars and calendar apply to Registrar, Regina College.

REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, Principal



The "Dominion" is a reliable school—Sincere in its aims, large in results, and truthful in its advertising. Send for 1916-1917

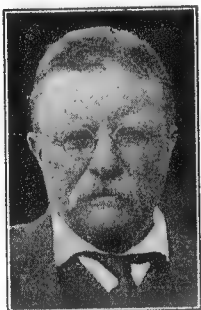
Prospectus
Dominion Business
College
Winnipeg

THE SCHOOL GARDEN

The Saskatchewan Department of Education, Regina, is circulating a new pamphlet of sixty-five pages on School Garden work. This booklet traces the relations of general education to nature study, to school gardening, to community development, etc. The usefulness of the school garden depends very largely on the thoroughness of the preparatory work and this booklet aims to overcome many of the difficulties likely to occur in this connection. Chapter 1 is devoted to the school grounds, chapter 2 to the practical side of the many different phases of school gardens, including plans, plots, records, seed supply, actual garden work, pests, weeds, disposal of the products, etc. Chapter 3 deals with the organization side and outlines many special garden projects. The publication is well illustrated and worth study by all interested in this growing phase of school work.

PRICE REGULATION

There is nothing so very startling in the offer of the Bethlehem Steel Company to sell armor plate to the government at a price fixed by the federal trade commission. The basis for a price fixed in that way would be the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Cost of production would include interest on the investment. That would insure the company a good return even upon its unearned increment. Of course it would not make so much money as it has been making at the outlandish



Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who has recently published a statement that he will not consider running again for President of the U.S., and that he is thru with politics.

prices it has been charging the government, but it would make more than if lively competition existed in the armor plate industry. The Bethlehem Steel Company would rather have price regulation than competition. And so would any trust or monopoly. This should give the people a pretty safe guide as to where to "get off at" on the question of competition or regulated monopoly as a solution of the trust question.—The Nebraska Farmer.

The time to start to select seed potatoes is when the plants are growing. Any particularly promising, healthy, vigorous, disease resistant plants should be marked with a stake so that later when they are being dug this quality can be taken into consideration in deciding whether the tubers in the hill are desirable for seed.

Grade the flock of sheep just as carefully as you grade the dairy herd. Weed out the poor animals and keep the best.

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That's what The Guide Plan offers to any man or woman who will sell their time to us. We will pay you salary and commission.

Good Income Possible -

You can earn from \$17.00 to \$50.00 per week if you go into this work in real earnest, or if you cannot devote all your time to Guide work, we will buy your spare hours and pay you well for them. Incomes paid to Guide workers total thousands of dollars yearly. If you would like to share in some of this money send a letter of inquiry and we will tell you all about The Guide Plan.

MAIL YOUR LETTER TO
THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Agricultural College

Opens October 24, 1916

Courses for young men and young women in Agriculture and Household Science.

Live Stock, Field Crops, Horticulture, Farm Engineering, Dairying, Poultry, Sewing, Cooking, Housekeeping.

Courses from five months to five years in length, leading to up-to-date farming, competent house-keeping and professional careers in Agriculture and Domestic Science.

Teachers with first-class certificate are offered a three-year course to prepare for teaching agriculture in High Schools.

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J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A.
President

Manitoba Agricultural College - Winnipeg

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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854
CHARTERBRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS
THROUGHOUT CANADA

When your financial resources are being closely drawn upon it is very convenient to find that you have set safely aside a sum of money which has been gradually accumulating in small amounts, saved occasionally. A deposit of one dollar will open such an account for you with the Home Bank, and full compound interest will be paid at highest Bank rate.

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Manager

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OF CANADA
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and Alberta

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Opportunity!



The Manufacturers Life

Insurance Company
TORONTO - - - CANADA

King and Yonge Streets

In 1915 the Company paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries \$1,824,161.83. Our assets, amounting to \$20,744,678.34 are considered to be of the very highest quality. Write for a copy of our little booklet "FACTS."

Write for a copy of our little booklet

"FACTS."

Before the Hail Storms Arrive

Agents in every Town. Ask one of them for rates and terms or write to

Every prudent farmer will protect himself against loss by securing a Policy of Insurance issued by

The Excess Insurance Co.

Limited, of London, England

A STRONG BRITISH CONCERN whose claim to your confidence has been proved by Three Seasons' Satisfactory Service. Assets amounting to over \$5,000,000 are your guarantee.

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD

General Agents for Alberta,
Saskatchewan, Manitoba.P.O. Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask.
P.O. Box 499, Calgary, Alberta

U.S. RURAL CREDITS

Another view of the Hollis Rural Credit Bill is expressed in the following from The Gleaner:

The Hollis Rural Credit Bill has passed the senate by a vote of fifty-eight to five and has been given the right of way in the house. Briefly, if the bill becomes a law, any ten or more farmers who wish to borrow money upon the security of a first mortgage amounting to not more than 50 per cent. of the value of their farms may form a national farm-loan association. They must pay up in cash for its shares 5 per cent. of the amount they wish to borrow. The loans may then be cashed by the Federal land-bank of which the local association is a member. The bank may issue bonds against such mortgages, and the sale of the bonds will furnish additional money to loan. The borrower is to pay a little something on the principal each year, so as gradually to wipe it out. The rate of interest will depend upon the security and conditions in the money market. This bill provides for land-mortgage associations that are to be grouped into twelve districts which are to cover the total area of the United States. A Federal land-bank will be located in each of the twelve districts. It is presumed that these districts will coincide with the twelve Federal reserve districts. The land-banks will have capital supplied by public subscription, but if the public fails to subscribe sufficient capital the government of the United States may advance the remainder necessary. Under this bill, government funds will not be available for the farmer who needs working capital; nor for the landless man with little capital; or the mortgaged farmer who is "all in." It will be an aid to the man who can give two dollars of security for every dollar borrowed, and to none other. For example, the need of the Michigan north land is money for development. The man on a new farm needs grub-staking as badly as the prospector who is trying to sink a shaft. For this man there is no government aid under the Hollis bill. If this bill ever had any fangs, they have been drawn, and it is now "all bound round with a political string." By the time the system is in operation, those needing a financial life preserver will be in Davy Jones' locker. Just another instance of asking Uncle Sam to do what the States ought to have done a decade ago. But dry thy tears; it's a step in the right direction—we may be able to get the right foot forward later.

HOME BANK REPORT

The annual report of the Home Bank of Canada for the current year was submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting held at the head office, Toronto, on Tuesday, June 27. It was noticeable that the signature of M. J. Haney took the place of the former vice-president, Thomas Flynn. The figures of the report were typical with that of other banking institutions for the current year. Cash assets are 30 per cent. of obligations to the public, and cash and readily available securities are over 50 per cent. of obligations to the public.

As the president explained in his address, a bank cannot keep its assets on hand in the form of ready cash and at the same time advance loans from its assets to increase the annual earnings.

The directors for the coming year will be: C. A. Barnard, K.C.; Thomas A. Crerar, Thomas Flynn, M. J. Haney, C.E.; John Kennedy, A. Claude Macdonell, K.C., M.P.; Brigadier-General Hon. James Mason, John Persse.

BELGIUM'S NEEDS

It is extremely hard for persons living in comparative safety and comfort in this western country to realize the extreme destitution, want and suffering which is ever present amongst the unfortunate people in Belgium. There is more need today than there ever was for assistance and support being given to the work of the Belgium Relief committee. There are over 7,000,000 people at the present time in Belgium who are on the verge of starvation. The work of saving this enormous number of innocent victims of the war is a tremendous task, and the providing of a slice of bread and a cup of soup for these

Farm for Sale

320 acres of the best land at Forrester, Sask. 250 acres now in crop. Land is very fertile and all field roots grow readily. Wheat crop last year averaged 60 bushels to the acre. Buildings include well built house, stables, barn and other buildings—all in excellent shape. The stock—horses, cows, hogs, etc.—are also in splendid condition. The entire farm is fenced and there is a good road direct to Tisdale. This is one of the finest half-section farms in the West. Price, terms and all information can be had by applying to
Adjutant E. PUGMIRE, Finance and Property Dept., Salvation Army, 203 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

MONEY TO LOAN!

on first mortgages on improved farm lands at current rate. Loans promptly negotiated. Charges reasonable. Correspondence invited.

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special

FARMERS' POLICY

There is none better. See our Local Agent or write for his address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People
H. O. POWELL - General Manager

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEGTORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

unfortunate people requires more money than is coming in now. In fact the committee is afraid that this great work, a debt owed to Belgium, may have to cease for lack of funds. Then there will be nothing to save innocent women and children from dying the most horrible of deaths—that of starvation.

Belgium, thru the heroic defence of her armies, saved the allies by giving them time to organize. The Germans have vented their anger at having their plans thus routed by doing all in their power to make Belgium suffer. The Belgians, once a prosperous people, refuse now to work for the Germans, refuse to make ammunition that would be used against their own brothers and their allies. The Germans, in an endeavor to break their spirit, have tried to starve them.

The relief committee states that \$2.50 will keep one Belgian family for one month. Response to requests for help for this deserving cause have been generous in the past, but surely everyone can yet forego some pleasure or luxury to keep death away for a few days from a few of these innocent victims of the European war.

The cause is a noble one and the need is most urgent. Subscriptions large and small may be sent to the Belgium Relief, 290 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man., and a receipt will be returned signed by the joint treasurers, R. T. Riley and A. Gouzee.

THE PRE-EMINENT PRIME MINISTER

Recently Hon. H. H. Asquith, premier of England, celebrated with his constituents of the "Ancient Kingdom of Fife" the thirtieth anniversary of his first election as their representative in the British House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith's political career has not been without the spice of variety. Mr. Gladstone, with a keen eye for rising young Liberals, selected him in 1892 as the mover of the motion of want of confidence which caused the overthrow of Lord Salisbury's government, and for three years he held the portfolio of the Home Department. For the eleven years between 1895 and 1906 he assisted his fellow-Liberals in opposition to "plow the sands"—using his own apt expression—but he gradually forged to the front as the most formidable critic of the Salisbury-Balfour-Chamberlain government, and when it was overthrown in 1905 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's premiership. Since 1908 he has been Prime Minister, an office he has held longer continuously than any of his predecessors except William Pitt, who had the involuntary aid of the French Revolutionists and Napoleon Bonaparte to keep him in office from 1783 to 1801.

Mr. Asquith has not in his make-up a trace of Machiavellianism; he is a rare compound of transparent sincerity in his views and exceptional ingenuity in adapting means to ends. His first sagacious step was to hand over the Exchequer to Mr. Lloyd George, and when the House of Lords undertook to deal adversely with the latter's budgets he secured the royal assent to a measure embodying the greatest change that has been made in the constitution of parliament since the Union Act of 1800. When the Carson menace arose in Ulster he took to himself the war portfolio, and when the greatest war of all history broke out he selected as his successor the foremost war organizer of the world, Lord Kitchener. When one of his colleagues failed to keep Ireland peaceful he took over the Irish portfolio. Over and over again, in parliament and on the platform, he has made the most notable speeches that have been made on the war, its progress and certain outcome.—Toronto Globe.

For a good crop in 1917 prepare now. Summer-fallow your land well. Plow as soon as possible and deep. Conserve all the moisture possible by harrowing each day the land that has been plowed.

Stop all weeds from maturing and forming seed. Cut the road allowances and along the fences. Let no corner escape.

While the ewe is yielding milk for her lamb she is also growing a fleece.

Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

ABOUT WIREWORMS

Q.—We are having trouble with wireworms in our crops. Would you advise sowing wheat on summerfallow? How can they be controlled? Any information concerning their life history would be appreciated.—W. T. Sask.

A.—Prof. V. W. Jackson, professor of biology in the Manitoba Agricultural College, has the following to say about wireworms:—

"Wireworms are known by their hard, glossy, yellowish or brownish shell, and flat, slender shape. They turn into click beetles, common ground beetles, which by a clicking movement of the head right themselves when turned over. The wireworm feeds greedily on the roots of grass, grains, strawberries, beans, and in fact will cut off almost any plant. On the farm they are most troublesome on crops following sod. Fall plowing, as for the cutworm, and repeated several times in succession is desirable, since they live more than one year in the larval stage. As they do not come to the surface of the ground as cutworms do, they cannot be so readily poisoned with poisoned bait. In gardens they are occasionally trapped by sticking pieces of potatoes three inches into the ground near the roots of bean plants and other plants which they trouble. The wireworm comes to the potato and can then be poisoned by poisoning the potato, or they can be removed with the potato and destroyed. The only farm method of battling the wireworm is by proper rotation of crops and fall plowing. As the click beetles which come from the wireworm are ground beetles and do not fly about as do the moths which come from the cutworms, they cannot be so readily trapped or killed, and hence we are forced to depend upon fall plowing for the destruction of the wireworm."

Wireworms are most plentiful in sod land and as the sod gets worked out they disappear, hence grain sown on summerfallow will be less subject to damage than that sown on sod.

C.P.R. PAYS NO TAXES

Q.—Do the C.P.R. and the Hudson's Bay Co. pay taxes on their vast holdings of land in the West, and if so in what way?

A.—The C.P.R. pays no taxes on its land of any kind. When the grant of 25,000,000 acres was originally made to the company in 1881 it was stipulated that the lands were not to be taxable for twenty years. When the twenty years expired the railway company contended that they should have twenty years from the time the patent was issued and they took the matter into the courts and it was settled by the Privy Council giving the company practically nearly another twenty years' exemption from taxes.

The Hudson's Bay Co. pays all ordinary taxes, but is now fighting the surtax, claiming exemption from this under its charter.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Q.—Does the United States Government require a Canadian about to reside in one of the States to take an oath of allegiance to United States?

A.—No. If a man wishes to enjoy the franchise, however, and to become a citizen of the United States he must take the Oath of Allegiance after a certain number of years of residence.

ORIGIN OF WORD "BOOZE"

Q.—Can you tell me who coined the word "booze"? It is used very often in connection with the liquor business and I would like to know the origin of the word.—L. E. J.

A.—It is stated that Mr. E. C. Booze was a distiller of liquor in Philadelphia in 1840, or thereabouts. Two whiskey bottles were sold in New York on March 22 of last year for \$58.00, and they are kept as souvenirs. Blown into these bottles was the name of E. C. Booze, and it is said that his name introduced booze into the vernacular. There is an old English word "bouse" which meant alcoholic liquor, altho it is generally conceded that the word "booze" as used in this country originated from the name of this early distiller.

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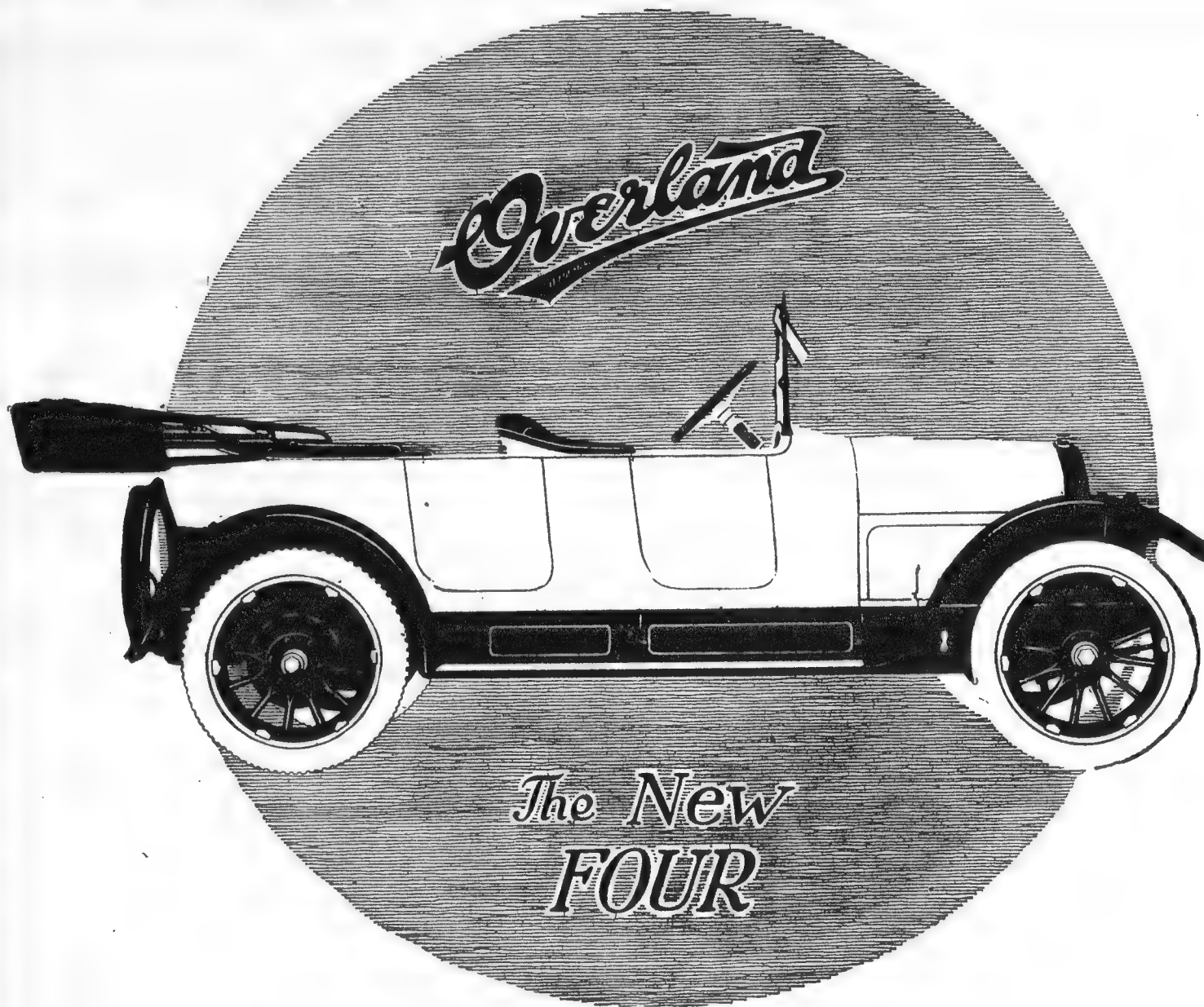
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Automatic horse lift and balancing lever—operator can accomplish with one lever what he can on other cultivators with three. He simply releases the bar from the ratchet and the onward movement of the horses draws the frame faster than the wheels, raising the drag bars and at the same time keeping the frame in perfect balance.

Prices:
6 shovels, adjustable shanks, weight 448 lbs. \$34.25
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Special axles can be provided so that this cultivator may be narrowed down for potato cultivation and other field crops, sown in rows.

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What 1000 Cars a Day Make Possible

Here is one of two new Overland models which again emphasize the enormous economy of enormous production.

No one has ever before made 1000 a day of cars of this size and class—nor half that many.

1,000 cars a day enable us to use materials of a much higher quality and not only permit but actually enforce an accuracy of workmanship which smaller productions of cars in the same price range *neither permit nor require*.

1,000 cars a day make possible better, larger, much more comfortable cars than have ever be-

The New Four

Model 85-4

35 horsepower en bloc motor
112-inch wheelbase
32 x 4-inch tires
Cantilever rear springs

Auto-Lite starting and lighting
Vacuum tank fuel feed
Gasoline tank in rear with gauge
Electric control switches on steering column

fore been possible at anywhere near the price.

* * *

This newest Overland is the largest Four ever offered for so low a price.

In the first place, note the longer wheel base—112 inches.

The en bloc 35 horsepower motor which has made the Overland famous is continued.

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Shock absorbing cantilever type rear springs are a big improvement.

The gasoline tank placed in the rear is another improvement.

The vacuum system insuring a steady even gasoline flow at all times is still another improvement.

The famous and complete Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting equipment is furnished.

All electric switches are on the steering column—right within reach.

The artistically designed streamline body with one piece cowl makes this car one of the year's most attractive models.

Yet the price of this, our greatest Four cylinder value, is less than any car of its size ever sold for before.

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And the motor! This will warm the heart of every six cylinder enthusiast in the Dominion.

The New Six	
Model 85-6	
35-40 horsepower en bloc motor	Auto-Lite starting and lighting
116-inch wheelbase	Vacuum tank fuel feed
32 x 4-inch tires	Gasoline tank in rear with gauge
Cantilever rear springs	Electric control switches on steering column

You've heard all about fast get-a-ways—smoothness—crawling and climbing on high. This Six does all that and then some!

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Some Six! Yet the price is lower than any other Six of its size.

* * *

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LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FLY SCREENS, No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$18.50; No. 3 1 x 4 flooring, \$22.00; XXX shingles, \$3.15. Get our illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Screens and other materials. Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 27tf

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

into cold water. The same process may be carried on by placing them in a steamer where they will be subjected to live steam for the same time and then plunging them into cold water. The blanching process improves the color, removes some of the undesirable acids and also assists in removing skins from vegetables that require it.

Rules for Operation

The home-made canner, which is described above and which, as was stated, is in general use thruout the United States of America, is known as the "hot-water-bath" canning outfit.

1—Support the jars off the bottom sufficient to permit the circulation of water under and around the jars.

2—Have the water cover the tops of the jars at least one inch. The heat and pressure must be equal on all parts of the jars.

3—Count the time for sterilization or cooking as given in the recipe as soon as the water begins to jump or boil over the entire surface. Keep the water jumping all the time.

4—Remove the jars from the water and tighten the covers as soon as the time given in the recipe is up.

5—If there is any loss of liquid from the jars it is due to some of the joints being too loose or that there is not enough water in the canner.

New Method No Experiment

There will be some doubt in the minds of women who have been canning for a number of years as to the efficiency of the "one period" method of cooking, and also of allowing the water in the canner to come an inch over the top of the jars. We have taken both these points up with Prof. Benson, of Washington, and also with the instructor of the canning clubs both in Minnesota and North Dakota. They state that this method is followed exclusively in all their work, and they maintain that it is absolutely necessary to have the water come at least one inch over the tops of the jars in the canner. By having the jars partially sealed, as described previously, no water can enter, as the pressure is all on the inside of the jar, and by having water over the top the cooking is then uniform and certain. They have experimented a great deal on this point and have all come to the same conclusion. They all use also the "one period" method of cooking and have found it universally satisfactory and have discarded the "intermittent" method entirely.

1—Place top on jar without the rubber. If the thumb nail can be inserted between the top and the glass, the top is usually defective.

2—Place rubber and cap in position and screw down lightly. Pull rubber from position and then release it. If the rubber returns to its proper position the top is defective.

The following are tests for glass top jars:

1—Place glass top on jar without rubber. Tap with finger around the outer edge of the top. If the top rocks it is defective.

2—Wire bail over the top of the cover should go in with a snap even when the tightening lever or clamp spring is up. If it does not, remove the bail from the tightening lever and bend to make it tight. This method of tightening the bail should be done every year.

In following the "cold-pack" method of canning, vegetables and greens are first put thru what is called the "blanching" process. The blanching process is carried out by putting the vegetables or greens in a wire basket or cloth sack and placing them in boiling water for a few minutes and then

Pure soft water is the best for canning purposes, but in the northwestern states the water is hard, as it is in Western Canada. It gives perfect satisfaction, except that in some cases peas and beans are somewhat cloudy. This is sometimes overcome by using distilled water where it is available, but the majority of the peas and beans in these states are canned in hard water and quite satisfactorily.

Explanation of Terms

Scalding, blanching and cold dipping are three canning terms, and proper understanding of them is very important, says Prof. Benson. The question is often asked, "Is it not necessary to use the exhaust period in the canning of all fruits and vegetables?" The answer to this is, "No; provided you blanch and cold dip your vegetable products before you pack." The chief object of an exhaust period is to modify and eliminate the objectionable acids and acrid flavors of a vegetable before the

pack is finally sealed. The blanching period takes care of this matter. The combination of the blanching and cold dipping of all vegetables are the two factors which make it unnecessary to use the intermittent or fractional sterilization method, which is given in so many of the printed canning instructions. When a food product has been blanched in boiling hot water or live steam, remove quickly from this and plunge immediately into cold water. The influence of this method upon bacteria, spores and molds is very effectual. When this is followed by a single period of sterilization, the success of canning is just as sure as the three periods for three successive days were used, and the interesting part of it is that the product by this method is much better and not overcooked. It is more true to nature in color, flavor and texture and more natural in appearance.

Reasons for Operations

Here is another question frequently asked: "What is the difference between scalding and blanching?" These are canning terms and are not used interchangeably. It is true that both refer to the preliminary heating of the product, but they are different in two things: The object of scalding is chiefly to remove skins, and incidentally to take the place of the exhaust period in the canning process; blanching is a term used to indicate a much longer period of preliminary cooking, and its objects are chiefly to eliminate excessive and objectionable acids and acid flavors, to make it unnecessary to use the exhaust period or practice the intermittent method of canning, and to reduce the bulk of vegetables, such as greens, cabbage and other products of great bulk.

Scalding.—Three important reasons for scalding fruits and vegetables are as follows:

- 1—To loosen the skins.
- 2—To eliminate objectionable acids and acid flavors.
- 3—To start the flow of the coloring matter, which is later arrested or coagulated by the cold dip.

Blanching.—Three reasons for blanching are as follows:

- 1—To eliminate objectionable acids and acid flavors.
- 2—To reduce the bulk of vegetable greens.
- 3—To make it unnecessary to use the exhaust period and intermittent process.

Cold dipping.—Three reasons for using the cold dip in canning are:

- 1—To harden the pulp under the skin and thus permit the removal of the skin without injury to the pulp.
- 2—To coagulate the coloring matter and make it harder to dissolve during the sterilization period.
- 3—To make it easier to handle the products in packing.

General Fruit Recipes

For convenience Prof. Benson suggests that fruits be classified into four distinct groups or classes, such as soft fruits, sour berry fruits, hard fruits, and citrus fruits.

1—Soft fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, sweet cherries, blueberries, peaches, apricots, etc.

Recipe for canning soft fruits.—Can the same day fruit is picked. Grade and rinse the fruit by pouring water over it thru a strainer. Cull, seed and stem. Pack immediately in glass jars. Add boiling hot syrup of 18 per cent. density (thin). Place rubber and top in place. Partially tighten. Sterilize in home-made hot-water bath outfit 16 minutes. Remove. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap glass jars in paper to prevent bleaching, then store.

2—Sour berry fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, cranberries and sour cherries.

Recipe for canning sour berry fruits.—Can same day picked. Stem, hull and clean. Blanch in hot water 1 minute. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack berries closely in container. Add hot syrup of 28 per cent density until full. Place rubber and cap in place. Seal partially, not tight. Sterilize in home-made hot-water bath outfit 16 minutes. Remove jars. Tighten covers and invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store.

3—Hard fruits, such as apples, pears, quinces, etc.

Recipe for canning hard fruits.—Grade, blanch 1½ minutes and plunge quickly in cold water. Core, pit, or remove skins if necessary. Pack whole, quartered, or sliced, as desired. Add boiling-hot syrup of from 18 to 28 per cent. density (medium thin). Place rubbers and tops in position. Partially tighten. Sterilize 20 minutes in home-made hot-water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers and invert to cool and test joints. Wrap glass jars in paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

Vegetable recipes and canning will be taken up in next issue.

THE PUBLISHERS GRAFT

Some of the big publishers are very sensitive about discussing the justice, or the injustice, of their printing presses and type setting machines being on the free list, and exempt from war tax. The Toronto Globe refuses to publish articles in which these facts are merely mentioned. The London Free Press, either thru ignorance or effrontery, recently denied these facts, saying "there is no free list."

However, the indisputable facts are: Some few years ago a Liberal Government put printing presses costing over \$1,500 on the free list, and in 1913 a Conservative Government put type setting machines on the free list. In 1915 when the present Government amended the Customs Act by putting on the additional war tax of 7½ per cent. both the presses and type setting machines were made exempt from this tax. So they are absolutely free today. If this state of affairs is justifiable the beneficiaries should not be ashamed of it; if not justifiable it should not be tolerated.

In the last five years over four million dollars worth of these presses and type setting machines have been brought in duty free, which if taxed at the same rate as seed drills, cultivators, etc., are taxed, would have yielded a revenue of about one million dollars. The sum which the big publishers escaped by this insidious graft, had to be made up by the common taxpayers, in addition to the taxes paid on their own imports. The additional burden loaded onto the ordinary taxpayers is not the worst evil of an unfair deal. The worst feature is that these specially privileged publishers are kept silent regarding the iniquities of a tariff system that has been framed by the combines and which in its operation is proving a curse to the country. Even the bare facts of the operation of the tariff are withheld from their readers, altho they are most interesting information. How many people know that the big presses and type setting machines are duty free and exempt from war tax? How many farmers know that the manufacturers of agricultural implements and tools receive a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty they pay on iron and steel used in the manufacture of these implements and tools, whether sold at home or abroad?

Even when news of the tariff is given it is distorted in favor of the combines. For instance, when the war tax of 7½ per cent. was imposed the daily papers stated that farm implements were not included in the increase, whereas the only farm machine not included was the harvester, or binder. All other farm implements and tools are subject to the war tax.

The present "Production and Thrift" campaign, which is now giving these publishers thousands of dollars in wasteful advertising, and towards which they pay nothing, would be unnecessary if the tariff dealt with the farmers as it does with the big publishers.—Forest (Ont.) Free Press.

INDUSTRY, COMMERCE & FINANCE

Canadian business men, and those in other countries doing business, or prepared to do business in Canada, have felt the need of a concise and accurate source of information concerning Canadian industry, commerce and finance. Such a volume has just been prepared and published by the Industrial and Educational Press, Limited, 45 Alexander Street, Montreal, as a companion volume to the Journal of Commerce, of which the Hon. W. S. Fielding is President and Editor-in-Chief.

G.G.G. WAGONS

In addition to the G.G.G. Abingdon Wagon, described in our 1916 catalog and priced in our supplement recently mailed to all whose names are on our records, we now handle a made-in-Canada wagon, the "G.G.G. Canadian." These wagons are properly constructed from good, well-seasoned materials, and will stand up under the roughest usage to which a wagon can be put.

WHEELS—Select oak and hickory, with yellow birch or oak hubs. **AXLES**—Selected hickory. **FRONT GEAR**—White oak, sawn with the grain, square in design, well ironed and braced. Sway bar reinforced with iron plate running its entire length. An iron plate also runs along the front side of each bound and around the end. Bolster of white oak. Axle and sand bolster bound together by clips, and not weakened by bolt holes. **REAR GEAR**—Hounds of white oak, extra long, short brace from end clip of axle and long brace from the skein, ensuring strength and durability; truss rod along bottom of axle, through skein, fitted with strong clips to prevent rigidity and give maximum strength. Bolster of white oak, heavily ironed. The G.G.G. Canadian Wagon is equipped with sand and dust proof skein. Draft is reduced to a minimum and the bearings do not wear out so quickly as with most wagons. Wagon boxes are made of the best materials obtainable and assembled by expert mechanics. The rear end is fitted with patent end gate and the front with a strong, well-braced foot board.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg:

\$81.50

\$82.75

The G.G.G. Canadian



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3½x10 skein, 12x2½ tires, complete with 28-inch box, seat, trees and neckyoke.	\$81.50	Tip Top Box, 8-inch.	\$5.00
Weight 1,285 lbs. Price.		Tip Top Box, 10-inch.	\$5.25
3½x11 skein, 12x2½ tires, complete	\$82.75		
as above. Weight 1,320 lbs. Price			
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lbs. Price			
Double Box, 28-inch Standard.	\$21.75		
Price			
Double Box, 28-inch, Trade.	\$19.50		
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The Small Tractor with the Big Pull

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A Pillar of Support wherever used. 3,900 lbs. 8-20 H.P. Speed 2 to 3 miles per hour.

Kerosene Figure the saving in fuel costs alone as compared with gasoline. The proportion is two to one in favor of kerosene.

\$1,050

F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Unequalled Value You demand SERVICE of the tractor you buy. It must be a tractor that has **MADE GOOD** in the field and at the belt; a tractor that is simple yet wholly efficient, easy-to-get-at and built to last; a tractor with a 4-cylinder, slow speed, heavy duty motor; a tractor that is of light weight, that will get right up close to the load—and **PULL**. The tractor that will do all these things and the tractor **YOU** want is the "PEORIA." Self-steering Attachment free.

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the season a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over
any other separator
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IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE FOR any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months.

GREAT AS ARE THE ADVANTAGES of the De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than at any other time.

THIS IS BECAUSE HOT weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

THEN THERE IS THE GREAT saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily

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Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Future of Western Democracy

Continued from Page 8

progressives and form a separate Radical wing with a special program in the western provinces? If well organized and ably led, it could easily secure at least fifty seats in the West—more than John Bright ever commanded—for the Liberal provincial leaders would be compelled to support it or be doomed to extinction. It could go to Ottawa in a position of perfect independence and be able at once to force political issues and raise fundamental cleavages, the lack of which has been the blight of our political life. Its influence at Ottawa would be overpowering, and doubting eastern Liberals would be forced to reconsider their position. It would most generally act with the eastern Liberals, because it is also true of Ottawa that there is more real Liberalism in the Liberal camp than the Tory camp. The reactionary Liberals would hibe off into the Tory camp and be well exchanged for restless Tories who yearned for better political fare; the more generous minds would gladly accept the advanced doctrines preached by the western wing. Then would the Canadian democracy see its greatest need fulfilled in the possession of a powerful party prepared to carry out its aspirations and remove its load of burdens.

The coming of the war produced a vast dislocation in our world as in the common universe, but that convulsion is as nothing to the emergency that the arrival of peace will present. Taking our separate problem, if it is possible or wise to separate it from the common problem of the British Empire, our governments and authorities will be confronted with the necessity of providing employment for between a quarter and half a million fighting men and many thousand more munition workers, the desirability of hastening a vast increase in productive employment and the importance of preventing a general social debacle which would lead to widespread financial ruin and a general lowering of the standard of life. We shall also be expected to receive into our household and provide with homes and wages a large body of immigrants from the motherland, which her more complex industrial system will be unable to absorb at a moment's notice, and which numerous societies—some sane and some ignorant and misguided—are already planning to entrust to our care.

Prosperity or Stagnation

Mr. Asquith has announced that the British government is preparing an elaborate "Peace book" to sketch plans for the impending contingencies of peace, and Sir George Foster has delivered himself of speeches advocating similar projects for Canada. An economic commission strongly manned by plutocrats and Tory partisans is supposed to be in action, and trade emissaries are being dispatched to the ends of the earth in search of new markets. But there is scant sign that the dull intellects of the Borden cabinet are in any way seized of the fundamental realities of the problem which awaits solution. Peace will find us with our manhood diminished and many survivors shattered in limb and broken in health; with our manufacturing organization, which munitions work alone saved from extensive disaster, seriously dislocated and a burden of debt comparable to those of the great European powers before the war, with pension bills to pay and possibly a demand for the upkeep of expensive armaments. Some of our statesmen and financiers hold an optimistic view of the situation. They picture hordes of immigrants flocking to our gates laden with capital and colonizing zeal. They look to an immediate revival of real estate booms and railway building, and prophesy unbounded prosperity as soon as the war ends. They hold that last year's magnificent crop and the high prices derived from it have set agriculture on its feet, and point to the undoubted fact that the necessities of war have contributed to the creation of several industries hitherto non-existent in Canada. They foresee a rush of demands from our allies and other countries which, after the United States, the British Empire will be in the best posi-

tion to supply. They believe that the higher rates of interest will be compensated for by lower wages and increased output. But others, and these not the least shrewd, take a gloomier view and look for prolonged trade depression thruout the world mollified in spots by temporary bursts of activity. They claim that the war so far from bringing financial disaster to Canada was a bearer of timely salvation, and by raising the prices of our chief products staved off a widespread debacle. They believe that wheat prices will come tumbling down as soon as the hoarded supplies of Russia are released, and that an impoverished Europe will turn to agriculture as the easiest means of recuperation, and keep grain prices low for many years till capital for industries is again accumulated. They believe that in many branches our industrial equipment outran the needs of the community even in the pre-war boom days, and will be without work in times of agricultural depression and the absence of munition orders.

The truth will probably be found half-way between the two extremes, but whichever prevails it is absolutely necessary that Canada should increase her productive efficiency and improve her national organization, so that a much greater volume of services and commodities may be turned out.

Needs of Agriculture

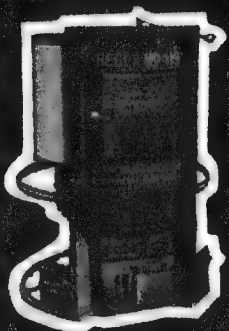
We can best achieve this end ultimately by taking steps to secure improved training, intellectual and technical, for the youth of the community, but while this necessary process is being carried on there are certain far-reaching opportunities for economic reorganization and development which the nation must find some government or party to accomplish. The prosperity of a new country like ours in the process of expansion from raw nature depends largely on three things—the success of agriculture as an industry, the provision of cheap and efficient communications, and the availability of a constant supply of capital at moderate rates. The success of agriculture depends largely upon the successful solution of the latter two problems, but even if they were solved other obstacles in Canada would remain. Manufacturers and bankers point with glee to the wonderful prosperity of agriculturists in 1915, but the fact remains that the exceptional crop which they garnered did little more than enable many to reduce to easier dimensions a load of debt collected thru years of weary struggle under adverse conditions. The serious and unjust burdens of agriculture still remain in full force, and once wheat prices drop, as they must inevitably do, the load will seem heavier than ever and more bitter will be the cry for redress. Any party or government which hopes to win the support of the western farmer, and be it always remembered that with the fate of the western farmer in the coming years is bound up inseparably the fate of every trader, merchant and investor in the West, must address itself to the immediate alleviation of his burdens and refuse to give ear as both Liberal and Conservative politicians at Ottawa have done for thirty years, to the greedy whinings of his oppressors.

Reciprocity Very Much Alive

Sir George Foster ever and again harks back to the cry of new markets, and now at his bidding a Winnipeg lawyer fares forth at the public expense to find them. But why does he faithfully eschew the line of least resistance and keep his eyes averted from the greatest market in the world lying at our very doors. He might be told by the spokesmen of the millers and manufacturers that Free Trade relations are now more unthinkable than ever with people who have preserved a cold, selfish neutrality and refused to participate in the great struggle for a free civilization now being waged in Europe. But might not this aloofness be partly due to the rankling remembrance of the showers of contemptuous vituperation hurled at the people of the United States by Sir John Willson and other devout patriots during the reciprocity campaign. Can you expect to picture with abusive emphasis a nation as absolutely unworthy of closer relations in trade and a few years later claim suc-

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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cessfully her military and political support. If the offer of reciprocity had been accepted in 1911, undoubtedly the political relations between the United States and the British Empire would have been sensibly improved and there would have been a great possibility of actual support from America in the present crisis. The opportunity offered in 1911 for cementing by Free Trade the relationship of the two great Anglo-Saxon communities still awaits acceptance, and never was the tragedy of their separation more apparent. Whatever be the issue of this war the future of democratic civilization depends on the close co-operation of the three great democratic powers—Britain, France and the United States. It is Canada's manifest duty to take what steps she can to improve the mutual relationship. Moreover, the war will leave the United States with an assured supremacy, if she observes a sane fiscal policy, in industry and finance for some generations. Her wealth has increased enormously, her industrial organization is intact and accordingly the market which she now offers and its future prospects are the greatest in the world—to deny the Canadian farmer access to it is a political and economic crime of the first order. Reciprocity must be the first plank in any Canadian Radical platform.

FOOD PRICES OF WARRING NATIONS

The following conditions showing increase in prices of foods in the warring countries is taken from the Canadian Labor Gazette for June, 1916.

The British Labor Gazette for May reported on retail prices of foods in the United Kingdom on May 1 as compared with April 1, as follows:—

"Retail prices of food show an increase of about 4 per cent. in April. Both beef and mutton showed an advance of about 6 per cent. on the average. Potatoes which have been here to subject to a little more than the normal seasonal charges show this month an advance of 42 per cent. From the average of 5d. per 7 pounds to over 7d." As compared with prices in July, 1914, the general rise was estimated at 55 per cent., allowing



The late Admiral Horatio Hood.

second in command of the British battle cruiser squadron, who went down with his ship the "Invincible" in the Great North Sea Battle.

for the relative importance of the commodities and consumption. In sugar and tea a great part of the increase was due to increased duties. British meat was up over 50 per cent. Imported beef over 70 per cent. and frozen mutton about 80 per cent. Cheese was 50 per cent higher and butter and milk 34 per cent. Fish averaged twice as dear.

Commenting on the trend of prices, Bradstreet, June 10, 1916, reported:—"At this juncture the signs seem to indicate that prices which evidently reached zenith point on April 1. last are likely slowly to lose ground. Green grass in plenty will act on prices for edible animals. Growing weather will tend to depress prices for crops. Lower ocean freight rates now slightly easier will aid the movement of enlarged domestic output on manufactured articles."

In Austria prices in Vienna were reported slightly higher than in February. All commodities except potatoes were higher than before the war, the increase averaging 110.4 higher. Many of the important commodities, however, were no longer freely obtainable at the prices shown in the official Austrian rates, while split peas and lentils were no longer shown in the list.

In Germany retail prices in Berlin averaged 100 per cent. higher in March than before the war and 8 per cent. higher than in February, the increase being chiefly in meat, coffee and potatoes. Many of the commodities quoted in the official list were obtainable only in strictly limited quantities.

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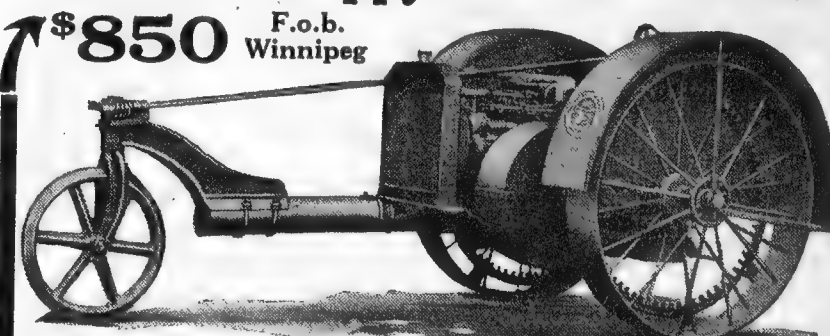
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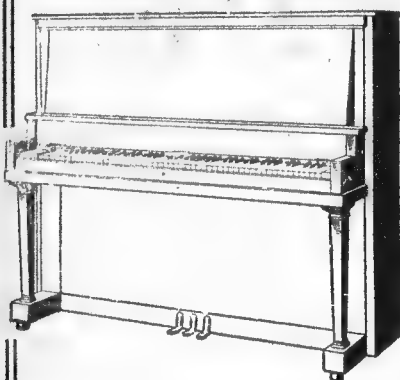
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On the Edge of the Barrens

By Stephen Allen Reynolds

Continued from Last Week

A whispering voice from a point straight ahead of him put the constable on edge.

Then a tiny flame, as tho some one were lighting a cigar, burned briefly and disappeared. A slight hissing sound followed the blotting out of the halo cast by the light. Buck waited no longer.

Intuitively he realized that some great danger menaced him. Aiming as best he could at the spot where the light had appeared, he fired first one and then the other of his weapons.

A hoarse laugh came from a point slightly to his left. Buck answered it with a bullet. Red tongues of flame stabbed the fogbank as the liquor-runners returned the fire. Buck's left arm fell powerless at his side.

The heavy service revolver slipped from the nerveless fingers and dropped at his feet.

A vague form appeared from out the fog. Thrice Buck fired at it as fast as he could work the trigger of the Colt. Events followed thick and fast. An object whizzed thru the air, leaving a thin trail of sparks in its train.

A dozen feet away from the king's

the murderous gaze of the other and went on: "It's just as I've told you.

"I was wanted in Quebec. Why the police were after me—is my affair. I skipped to the woods. Last winter I spent at What Cheer. A mail came in with my description. I got away.

"I expected to hang out with the Indians until some whaler came along. Then this mounted hound—the speaker paused to moisten his dry lips and point a finger at Buck—"ran me down. I've been sick—unable to travel, else he'd have sent me down to What Cheer days ago."

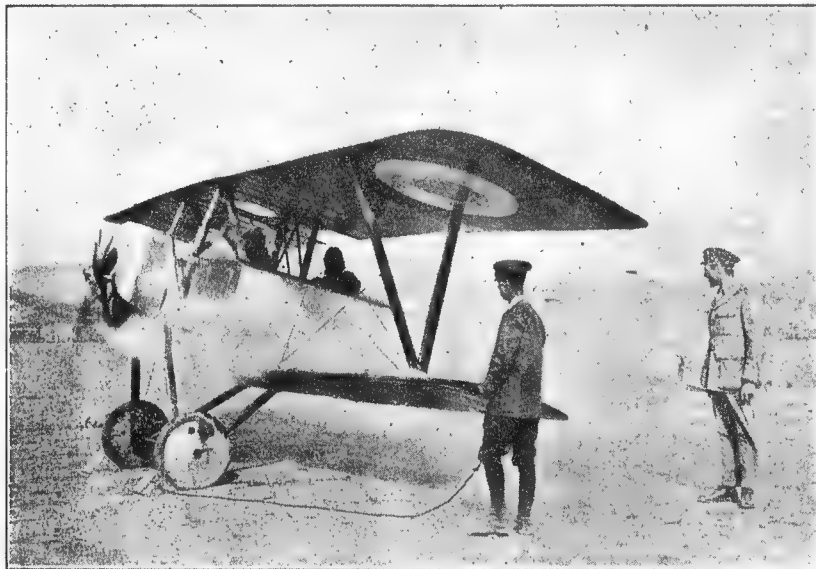
"It's a pretty story," sneered West, "but it don't go. There was two men firin' at us from the bluff. Where's the other guy?"

"That was the other constable—that man's partner."

"And whar's he at now—this partner?"

The pistol muzzle became steady. West leered his disbelief. As a cat toys with its prey before despatching it, so the liquor-runner amused himself with his prospective victim.

Then Buck spoke up. Falling in with Napier's story, grasping with ready



"Stand-By." An allied aeroplane ready to be off after a Taube, in the Eastern Mediterranean

man it fell upon the turf, and lay there sputtering for the fraction of a second.

Then, with a hr-r-r-rump! which shook the Barrens, the object exploded. A blast of damn air knocked Walsh flat and robbed him momentarily of his senses.

Before he could struggle to his feet, three men pounced upon him. Mechanically, still half-dazed, the constable raised his pistol arm; but before he could fire, a heavy boot crashed against the side of his head, putting an end to the one-sided struggle.

When Buck could again see and hear, he found himself lying upon the barrack floor. His limbs were numb. The left sleeve of his flannel shirt was saturated with blood.

The bracket lamp was turned high, and another lighted lamp stood on the table. Napier was seated limply on a wooden form in the center of the room, staring into the muzzle of a pistol held by Whisky West.

Two other men stood by, weapons in hand. Buck recognized one of them as the big-eared fellow he had already met on the beach. Oolah was nowhere to be seen.

The constable struggled. He put forth a mighty effort to free himself from the rawhide thongs which bound his arms and legs. Then he left off to listen to the hoarse voice of West.

"Come on now!" the liquor-runner was saying. "Yer lies don't hang together. Yuh might's well spit out the truth—I'm goin' to kill yuh anyhow!" The brute wagged the heavy pistol to emphasize his words.

"I've told you the truth," said Napier. Pale and trembling—from weakness, not from fear of death—he met

mind the slim chance his comrade had to live, he lied:

"That man tells the truth! He's my prisoner! I sent my partner down to What Cheer after more police. They'll come back here and shoot you."

"Shut up, you! I'll tend to your case later." West swung around and kicked the prostrate man full in the ribs. "That's what yuh gave me this mornin'!" he added wickedly.

During the agony that followed, Buck heard faintly the next words of the master of the situation. He was addressing Napier.

"Maybe yer lyin', and maybe yuh ain't," said West uncertainly. "Anyway, I'm goin' ter keep yuh tied up till mornin' while we cook this guy's hash. You was rushin' fer one o' them carbines outside when we got yuh."

"Yes, you stupid fool," came warmly from Napier. He filled his lungs with air, then went on defiantly; "If I could 've got to a gun I'd have shot the copper before the dynamite went off. Give me your pistol and I'll shoot him now!"

Napier stretched forth his bound wrists and worked his fingers as if he were longing for the life-blood of the man on the floor.

"Bully for you, lad!" thought Buck. He knew that once Napier's fingers closed on the butt of a pistol Whisky West would cease to live.

But the liquor-runner had other plans for the disposal of the senior constable. Doubtfully he looked at Napier, then he turned to his men.

"What'H we do with 'em?" he asked. "Leave 'em tied in here and fire the shack?"

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"'Twon't burn. It's all iron," said one of the men.
"Let the little feller go with us. We're short-handed," prompted the other.

"'Nd shoot the copper," suggested the first speaker, the man with the frost-bitten ears.

"No!" stormed West, "shootin's too good fer him!"

The liquor-runner paused to slap a mosquito that was boring its way into his neck. He scowled and scratched the bitten spot. Then suddenly his face cleared. He was possessed of an idea.

"I know what we'll do with him!" he chuckled hoarsely.

He glared at Buck for an instant and then looked around the room. A few steps away was a food-locker in which the constables kept dishes and supplies. West crossed the room and jerked open the door of the locker.

Selecting a can from a shelf, he then laid aside his pistol long enough to pry the cover off the can.

"Nice sweet sirup," laughed West as he eyed the sticky contents. "Good fer men, and good fer mosquitoes," he muttered as he walked toward Buck.

"Come on! Tear his shirt off!"

The liquor-runner's men obeyed slowly. As yet their minds failed to grasp the horrible intentions of their leader. They tore and cut the bloody flannel shirt from the bound man.

Naked to the waist, his useless left arm swollen and discolored around the wound above the elbow, his forehead caked with blood from the deep scratch on his temple—Buck Walsh presented a grim sight and a pitiable one. But his eyes, gray and cold, showed plainly the metal he was made of. The only fear he ever knew was the printed word in the dictionary.

"Pick him up," said West. "We'll peg him out on the marsh near the pond. Then I'll pour this sirup on him and give the 'skeeters a feed."

The burly fiend chuckled thickly. Napier writhed and struggled to get on his feet.

"Any messages ter leave behind?" leered the liquor-runner as his two accomplices laid hold of Walsh.

"No! damn yuh! But I've got a message for you!"

"Spit it out!" West laid aside the can, produced a pocket-flask, and helped himself to a stiff drink.

"The mounted 'll either shoot yuh or drown yuh," came from Buck's lips. "When I'm gone—why, I'm only one. But don't you forget, you bum, that there's an extra hot place in hell waitin' for yuh, and that there's six hundred and twenty-five mounted men left to help yuh on your way!"

The words stung. With an oath Whisky West pocketed his bottle and spat full in the face of the prostrate constable.

"Now I'm a goin' tuh make yuh beg!" he declared as he fumbled in his pocket.

Before anyone could fathom his meaning the scoundrel had scratched a match on the seat of his greasy trousers and was applying the flame to Buck's naked breast.

The hair flamed and withered, the odor of burning flesh arose. A groan sounded within the barrack.

But the groan issued from the lips of Napier. The mouth of Buck Walsh was closed and firm, his jaws rigid.

"Beg! you copper! Beg!" called West.

The match burned short and the flame went out. Open-mouthed, the two liquor-runners still held the constable by his shoulders and heels.

And then Whisky West saw an expression in the gray eyes that he could not fathom. It was a look expressive of utter fearlessness and contempt.

Then the words: "There's six hundred and twenty-five mounted men left," recurred to the brute.

No one, better than West himself, knew of the wonderful achievements of that Spartan body of men—the Royal North-West Mounted Police. In that moment came to him the knowledge that his own days were surely numbered.

He shivered in spite of himself, and had recourse to the bottle.

"Come on, now!" he blustered as he felt the liquor burning within him. "Let's get it done with."

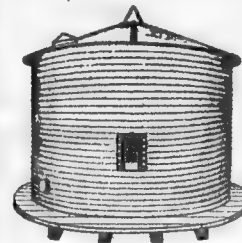
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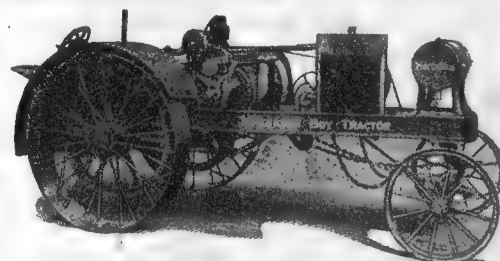
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of the tundra that sloped down to the little pond, the liquor-runners bore the constable, half dragging him at times.

Buck, in spite of his pain, found himself wondering where Oolah was as he was dragged past the spot where he knew the tupek stood, invisible in the mist. He hoped that the girl would escape the ruffians; that in some manner his comrade would pull thru alive.

As for himself, he had no hope. He knew that no man could survive naked a night on the Barrens—winter or summer.

He found himself dumped heavily on the ground. He heard West cursing the lack of stakes with which to peg him down. Then the brute looked over the knots at his wrists and ankles. A knot was drawn tighter here and there as matches were struck.

As the last match flared up a sticky stream poured over Walsh. The sirup coiled upon his breast; it fell upon his neck, his chin, his mouth and nostrils.

It was not in human nature to stand it. Buck sputtered and squirmed. He cursed West and his progenitors. Infuriated beyond measure, he used language that is rarely heard outside a British army canteen or barrack.

He was rewarded with a brutal kick in the side. Then the match went out and he was left alone.

The gnats and mosquitoes were not long in finding their prey. They buzzed and sang around the helpless man as he moistened the thongs at his wrists and strove to stretch them.

The pests swarmed over him as he rolled from side to side. With every in-drawn breath gnats entered his nostrils; every succeeding moment augmented the horrible swarm that was feasting on his life-blood.

Buck thought of the pond near by. He put forth a mighty effort and found that he could roll over. Face downward, he rested for a minute. His face almost buried in a mossy nigger-head, he worked it back and forth against the soil of the tundra until he freed it from the maddening insects.

Stings along his shoulders and naked back drove him onward. Gasping at times for breath, straining every nerve and muscle to reach the water, the constable rolled over and over.

But the distance was too great; the surface too uneven.

There came the time when he could no longer move. Weak, helpless, yet unafraid, he waited for the blessed moment when his senses would leave him for the last time. A large gnat lit upon his face and crawled unmolested up his nostril. Buck sneezed.

A moment later something cold and damp pressed against his face. Half unconscious, Buck thought his imagination was playing him tricks.

A dog's whine, the soft note of a woman's voice calling gently—roused him, told him that succor was indeed at hand.

It was Oolah and Dr. Cook. The girl knelt beside him. In a trice she severed his bonds. She brought water from the pond, using her boot as a vessel. Tenderly, swiftly, she bathed the face and breast of the half-naked man, and chafed his benumbed limbs until the warm blood coursed freely once again.

"I'll be back—quickly." With these words the girl vanished in the mist.

For a few moments Buck sat erect and kept at bay the ravenous insects. He found he could move his right arm and both legs. He was wondering if by any chance there was a weapon in the tupek, when Oolah was back at his side.

"Quick!" she prompted as she held a fawnskin shirt ready for him to slip on.

"Did you bring a gun?" Buck managed to ask as the girl helped him slip the sleeve over his useless left arm.

"No; there is none."

Buck's hopes waned. He looked around. It seemed to him that the mist was lifting—that it was growing lighter. He realized that daylight was at hand. He struggled to his feet.

"Oolah," he said, "we must leave here. We'll take the trail toward Lake Dog Lake. We'll meet your people. They have firearms."

Buck staggered off toward the southward, but the girl laid a detaining hand on his sleeve.

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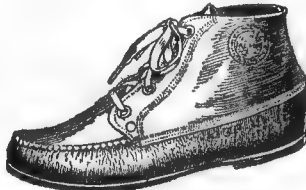
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"Wait!" she murmured. Deftly in the growing light she fastened a rude dog-harness from the severed rawhide thongs. She called the one-eyed wolf-dog and slipped the loops over his shoulders. Another loop she fastened around the armpits of the constable, leaving a length of single-thong to connect him with the animal.

Off to the southward she marched, calling over her shoulder:

"Ah tishah! Dr. Cook! Come on!" The dog strained in his harness. The curious procession moved off into the thinning fog, while sounds of boisterous laughter floated down from the iron barrack.

CHAPTER V.

An Automatic Retribution

As the July sun sank over the Barrens, a day's full march from the iron hut at Seal Point, a man, a girl, and a dog staggered into an Indian encampment. The girl was footsore and weary.

The dog's tongue protruded. As the animal lay upon its side, unmindful of other dogs which approached and sniffed, its ribs rose and fell.

But the man! Kenipatoo mothers who failed to recognize the face of He-Who-Shoots-Straight looked upon the white man and turned away, gathering their children to them. Never had they seen such a frightful-looking Kabloonah.

The blood was caked upon Buck's forehead. His face was swollen almost past recognition. Limp and discolored, his left arm hung bare in a sling fashioned from the cut-off sleeve of his shirt.

"I want men and guns!" he called thickly as the wondering hunters pressed around him.

Oolah, in liquid Kenipatoo, told hastily of the outrages at Seal Point. The brown men of her mother's folk hung upon her words. Their kindly faces grew stern as she recounted what she had seen and heard since she slipped out of the iron hut in the dead of night.

"You all savvy?" asked Buck as the girl finished her story.

"Eemah! Eemah!" roared the men of the tribe.

They leaped to their tupeks and returned with uncased Winchesters. Leaving their women with the older men, the young tribesmen set forth.

Night had no terrors for them. The sun would rise again in a few hours. The life of the king's man must be saved—if possible.

And with them, in the van, went Buck, a fresh dog harnessed to him. In vain had food been pressed upon him. He would not listen to Oolah's suggestion that he rest for an hour.

Over the undulating surface of the Barren lands sped the Kenipatoos and the white man, half walking, half trotting. From nigger-head to nigger-head they leaped across the marshy tundra of the bottom-lands.

And as they gained each successive crest where the turf was dry and smoother, the pace increased.

Buck's left arm was no longer numb. It throbbed and ached incessantly. His head swam at times. Still he held on doggedly, determined to be one of the first at the barrack.

As it grew darker the stars appeared and lighted to some extent the lonely way.

Skirting ponds teeming with salmon and salmon-trout, the almost untrodden trail led away to the northeastward; then it bent around a low, boulder-strewn hill and headed straight for the pole-star. A third of the distance lay behind.

Hours passed by. Off behind the low hills, on the eastern side of "the height of land," the sun was rising. The stars paled, then disappeared.

Diagonally, running from southeast to northwest, the low crest of the divide crossed the trail to Seal Point. At this, the highest point along the route, the runners paused for breath.

The barrack was now in view, tho at least three miles away.

Beyond the iron hut Buck beheld the Rose Jennings, a black speck on the gray waters of the bay. As he eyed the sloop of the liquor-runners he grew impatient.

"Come on! Come on!" he cried hoarsely.

(To be concluded next week).

THE COMMONWEALTH PROBLEM

A book of unusual interest, entitled "The Problem of the Commonwealth," has just been laid before the public. The publishers are Messrs. McMillan Company. Its nominal author is Lionel Curtis, a distinguished Englishman who spent many years in South Africa and probably did more than any man to bring about the union of the various states there into a compact Dominion, but its contents are rather a composite product of the Round Table organization. The latter society has been in existence for the past five years and consists of groups of men in various centres of the empire who have devoted much study and research to the problems of the organization of the British Commonwealth. The Round Table magazine was founded to act as the expression of the views of this school of political thought and a long and able series of pamphlets and reports have been issued by them on which comment was invited. Mr. Curtis, who is a writer of marked clarity and force, has embodied the general conclusions which he and his fellow investigators have reached. In the "Problem of the Commonwealth" Mr. Curtis begins by tracing in three chapters the history of self-government in Britain, in America and in the British Dominions. He examines at length the processes by which the Dominions become nations and frankly recognizes that each Dominion having now acquired control over its purely internal affairs, is able to realize its exclusive nationhood.

National Interdependence

"But the fact," he says, "that all these communities are still united in one larger Commonwealth is proof of interests which they share in common with each other and the people of the British Isles. It is by their own free will that they have remained within the circle of this Commonwealth, so that an attack made upon one is an attack made upon them all. Peace and war are interests common to all and peculiar to none of them, and it is when we come to these interests, which, because they are common, are also supreme, that we find that the assumption of self-government by the people of the Dominions has not been pushed to its completion. They have asked for and acquired control over all their purely domestic affairs, not excluding such debatable matters as immigration and trade. But they have never as yet demanded or obtained any kind of political control of the policy which involves them in peace or war. Lords of their own ramparts, they have neither asked nor been offered a voice in the counsels whereby the main citadel of freedom must stand or fall."

He maintains, however, that while the dominions have been allowed every power of self-government which they definitely insisted on securing, they have stopped short of complete self-government in the very vital matter of the control of foreign policy. He next traces the development of the Dominion navies and the institution of the Imperial conference. Then he announces that the object of his inquiry is to discover how the Dominions can be enabled to control foreign policy with the least change in their present condition. The people of the Dominions, he claims, "have cabinets and parliaments of their own, but no vestige of final responsibility for anything which affects the issues of peace and war has ever been acquired by them; nor can be as long as the constitution remains as it now is." The simplest of changes obviously is for the governments controlled by the Dominion electorates, to assume a final responsibility for foreign affairs, but this step, in his opinion, has consequences of the most far-reaching kind and leads straight to the disruption of the Commonwealth.

A Commonwealth Parliament

To avert this contingency Mr. Curtis pleads for a new commonwealth cabinet, responsible to a new commonwealth parliament chosen in turn by a new commonwealth electorate, with which the final say in all questions relating to the common weal shall reside. The Parliament of Great Britain will be asked to surrender some of its powers, but the Parliaments of the Dominions will be left with the existing control of local

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affairs which might enable them to develop separate social and national types by full autonomy. It would be better to describe the proposed new commonwealth not as a federation of provinces but as an international state of nations. The common organs of nationality, "Cabinet, Parliament and electorate" will be constituted for the control of its common policy. While the British parliament surrenders its monopoly of control, the Dominions will assume a share in the direction of policy and the determination and provision of means to carry it out. Each Dominion will be called upon to assume a share of the necessary common expenditure and a permanent revenue commission will be appointed to fix the quota which each shall furnish according to its taxable capacity. In short, the Commonwealth government will name the amounts payable by each unit and each dominion parliament will decide on the manner of raising its quota, the demands of the Commonwealth government being treated as a first charge upon the revenue of each Dominion. To provide against the failure of any Dominion to furnish the necessary quota the Commonwealth parliament shall have power to transfer the control of and collection of some items of Dominion revenue to itself, and, in the last resort, to impose its own taxes by its own acts.

Changes Are Revolutionary

There is no denial of the fact that Mr. Curtis and his friends propose a series of changes that can only be described as revolutionary. Changes of some sort in the organization of the British Commonwealth there clearly must be, as soon as the war ends, and Mr. Curtis has the supreme merit of appealing invariably to the reason by logical arguments and avoiding the frothy flagflapping slush which envelops so much Imperialistic arguments; even if his scheme never comes to fruition the studies and discussion which the Round Table inquiry provokes constitute a political service of the first order. Mr. Curtis asks for the calling of a representative Imperial convention after the war at which the whole question of Commonwealth organization will be thrashed out.

The book is worthy of careful consideration by all who are interested in Canada's future after the war and the preservation of the British Empire as a unit among the nations of the earth.

Copies may be secured at \$1.00 post paid, from Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces in France and Flanders, celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday on Monday, June 26. When the war started eighteen months ago, he crossed over as commander of the First Army Corps, and accomplished wonders during the historic retreat from Mons. He succeeded Sir John French as Commander-in-Chief last December and up to this latest great offensive of the end of June he has followed Joffre's tactics of "nibbling" away at the Germans. Haig has had a brilliant military career. He rose from a captain to major-general in eight years—a record seldom equalled in the history of the British Army. He was born in Scotland in 1861, educated at Oxford, and then joined the 7th Hussars. He served under Kitchener in the Sudan, where he was promoted for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield, and then served in the South African War as right-hand man to General French. Throughout the past eighteen months Haig has been doing most effective work in France.

RURAL CONFERENCE

A conference for rural leadership composed of teachers, farmers, ministers of all denominations and any others interested in the promotion of better rural social conditions is being held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, August 7 to 11. Board and room will be available in the University residence for the five days for \$5 each person. An interesting program will be taken up each day. Registration cards are being distributed by R. E. Otterwell, University of Alberta, Edmonton. Special convention rates are being secured on the railways.

Keep the ewes in a barn on dry feed for a few days after being separated from the lambs.



TIME IS MONEY—Convert those spare moments of yours into ready cash. Write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

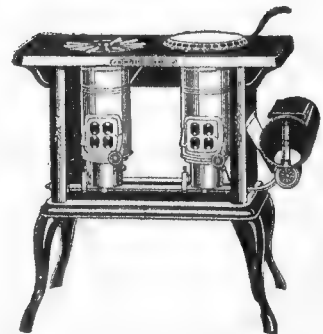
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The stove illustrated has two burners. It is 30 inches high and the top dimensions are 14 x 27 1/2 inches. It is very attractive in appearance and will give good service. This stove, together with wicks and carriers, will be sent free and freight prepaid to anyone who will devote only a few spare hours to collecting some subscriptions to The Guide. Hundreds of people are earning valuable prizes by selling their spare hours to The Guide. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon and mail to The Guide. We will tell you all about our easy method of securing this splendid stove and also how you can earn some cash prizes as well. Mail your coupon today to

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WINNIPEG

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsie, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

ACME WOMEN'S SECTION

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—The regular meeting of the Acme U.F.W.A. was held on June 3, at 3 o'clock, with the president, Mrs. J. Davis, Sr., in the chair. Roll call was responded to by ideas for the good of the rural schools. Correspondence was read from the provincial president and the Bureau of Social Research, and the fruit company orders taken for small fruits. A committee was appointed to see about getting one or more rooms from the Acme Hotel to be used as rest rooms.

A motion was made and passed that we give annual reports of the convention away to outsiders. It was moved that the secretary send for new by-laws.

A committee was appointed to arrange and decide whether to have a booth on Acme sports day or not. A paper was read by Mrs. Patterson on school work, and a vote of thanks was given Mrs. Patterson for the reading, which was followed by a discussion on rural schools, with helpful hints from teachers present which were very much appreciated.

We decided to help the Acme Red Cross Society by having them serve our lunch at our meetings. A committee was appointed to get up a patriotic program for our next meeting day. The meeting then adjourned, with lunch by the Red Cross Society.

Mr. La Jerte, inspector of schools, gave us a very instructive talk on consolidated schools on June 14.

MRS. J. S. EARLE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TWO SOCIETIES COMBINED

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—At our Ladies' Aid meeting, held on May 17, it was decided to combine our present society with the U.F.W.A., with Mrs. W. N. Damon, as president, and myself as secretary. As I think I told you before we already have eight members and the promise of some more. The dues of these eight members have been paid to Mr. Harris, our local secretary, and he will have forwarded fifty per cent. to Mr. Woodbridge. At our meeting we had a member read Miss Reed's address to the convention, also your valuable paper on "The Aims and Objects of the U.F.W.A.," and both were thoroughly enjoyed. We will be glad to have any suggestions and literature that you can send us to help our meetings.

Yours fraternally,
M. SHIELD.

SMALL BUT ENTERPRISING

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—We have formed an auxiliary at Willow Hollow, organized March 23, 1916, and we held our first meeting June 3. There were not many present owing to showery weather.

Our next meeting was held June 14, at the home of Mrs. Geo. Borgel, one of our members. Tea was served, and an address was given by Mrs. Wier, of Killam, on "The Care and Training of Children," which was very good.

We obtained some material for Red Cross work from the Killam ladies to work on until our financial standing permits us to order for ourselves.

We have twelve members now, and expect more at our next meeting.

We would be grateful for any suggestions you could give on how to conduct meetings and how we could make our meetings interesting. How can we attract the young folks?

Would you please reply by return mail, as I want your answer for our next meeting.

Yours truly,
MRS. ISAAC H. LEWIS,
Secretary-treasurer.

A NEW ALBERTA CLUB

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—A meeting of ladies was called at Jenner, on May 31, for the purpose of forming a United

Farm Women's Auxiliary, and at that meeting we organized. Our officers are: Mrs. R. Kay, president; Mrs. J. Goddard, vice-president; Miss N. Turner, secretary-treasurer.

We have ten paid-up members, and shall do our best to get as many as possible. We shall be glad of all the information that you can give us, mentioned in your letter to Mrs. Kay.

It was resolved that our meetings be limited to farm women only. I was asked to enquire of you whether the women have special badges, and where to obtain same.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,
MISS N. TURNER,
Secretary-treasurer.

MRS. PANKHURST'S TOUR

With all of the fire of an enthusiastic spirit, Mrs. Pankhurst has been sowing new seeds of patriotism on her lecture tour thru this country. Her brand of patriotism seems to place country before cause; and dying to serve one's country on a far, far higher plane than living to serve one's country. Yet we give her our admiration, for she is doing with all her might the work that her convictions tell her is the part of a patriot.

She is calling to women to take men's places on the farm and in the store, giving them their liberty to strengthen the fighting lines. She told of the wonderful spirit of the men who are doing their part, and appealed to the women to become organized at home for war-work. She told of the telling effect of organization as it has been carried out in the enemy's country. For all men to organize for defense and all women to organize to take the places of those who must leave was the theme of Mrs. Pankhurst's lecture.

With her wonderful voice and her powerful, sweet personality she moved even the most stoic thinker; yet at no time did she show a finer ideal of citizenship than when she appealed for monetary help in making good citizens of the little fatherless children that the English suffragist organization has adopted. She showed the great need after the devastating effects of the war of the evolution of the outcast class into a high type of citizen. There are now growing up thousands of little children who are not protected and given their rightful place in the world because by law they have only one parent. In the surroundings into which they are cast by force of circumstances many are forced into the vagabond and criminal class. To turn such children into useful citizens, what finer work could there be for the mother hearts of women? A few of these children have been adopted by the organization that Mrs. Pankhurst represents, and before the war forty thousand such children were born in one year in England.

We need not go to England to come face to face with this baffling problem. Women, in their ardor for patriotic work, can well turn and help the unprotected mother and child in our own land. The women of our organization with their rights of citizenship must face this great social problem and study means of helping this unfortunate class of mothers and children to become citizens that will keep our land high in the standard of morality.

As momentous a matter is the problem of instilling into the hearts of our beloved and protected boys and girls the ideals of true citizenship. The child must be taught his relation to his country and his community, and must know that the thought and sacrifice of the true citizen should be of everyone's life a part. They must be possessors of the knowledge that the basic idea of true citizenship is brotherly love.

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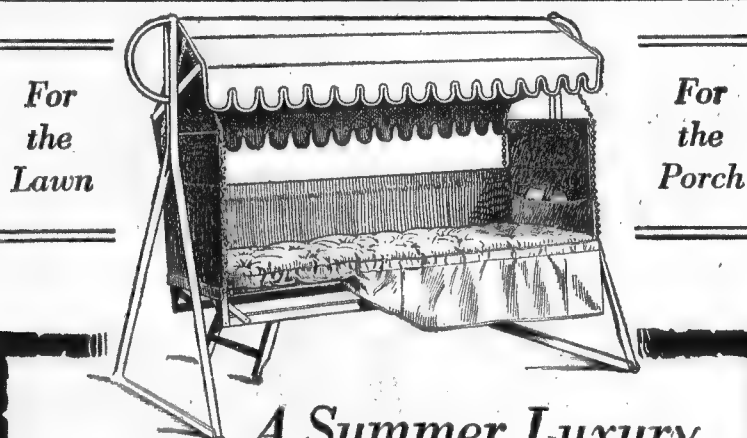
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A MISTAKE

Two of our little folk made a mistake and after painting and pasting up the picture which appeared in The Guide some weeks ago, they mailed it to me. As there was no prize offered for these pictures it was simply intended that they should keep them for their own pleasure.

However, I am not altogether sorry that they made this mistake, because it gave me an opportunity to see what interesting things could be made from those pictures. And indeed I was surprised. You wouldn't believe how beautifully the work was done, and I am so proud of my clever little folk.

The artist is promising us another and more interesting picture before long, so I would advise you to watch for it.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHAT I THINK ABOUT WAR

I think that the only good war does is to teach people to love one another, because when so many lives are lost people will learn that if it had not been for war they would have lived.

Then it teaches them to know God better. Some soldiers who have been wounded say that while they lay on the battlefield in pain waiting for the Red Cross to pick them up, they saw a vision of an angel of God smiling in such a way that it eased their pain.

War has many horrors also, so many are killed. It has both horrors and good things, but more of the horrors.

BARBARA M. HUTCHINSON.
Duhamel, Alta. Age 11.

WAR IS FRIGHTFUL

(Honorable Mention.)

War is a terrible, yes more than a terrible thing; it is really cold-blooded murder.

Just think of the number of young men, that could make, probably the most, anyway, something of themselves. When they enlist to go to war they are shot down like the hunters would shoot a prairie chicken or a rabbit.

I think the men that declare war are the wickedest and most cruel men there are, altho the most of them seem to think they are doing something wonderful and are going to gain a lot for themselves, but they are losing a lot of human lives for the sake of a lot of land or whatever they are fighting for.

It isn't only the men to think of in the time of war either, but there are the poor women that go as nurses, and yet they are tortured to death. There are also the poor little children that are starving to death by the hundreds every day.

Just think of the number of men that are killed in one battle. The women and children will have to suffer for this too.

This is my very own idea of war and hope I will at least be the third winner of a prize if not the first.

EVA C. EVETT.
Estevan, Sask. Age 14.

WAR

(Honorable Mention.)

What is war? It is a great, grey beast with a savage desire to kill, and to break hearts; a fierce, raging, untamed brute carrying death in the light of its eyes, flames of fury in its mouth, destruction in its hand. Sometimes it only destroys a little, and again it destroys so much that it would take years to replace it.

Is it a good thing? In one sense, Yes, it tests a man's courage, very often a woman's. It shows how sweet peace is, and how treacherous a sister nation can be. It shows the men at the front that women can take the place of men in a great many things; it gives women a new place in the world; it gives men a greater respect for the gentler sex than they would have felt if there had been no war. And best of all, it gives the enemy a more fair idea of what British hearts are like. The enemy knows what they come up against when they face a British regiment. They know that our men will stand to their guns till the merciless hand of death swoops down and claims his own.

In another sense, war is a bad thing. It kills fathers, sons, and in this war,

women and children, with a ruthless hand, sparing none that it comes within reach of, killing, destroying, ruining, wherever it goes, murdering innocent babies, burning homes to ashes and driving women and children from their native village, town or city; driving them on to starvation and a probable death.

And what of the men that do it? Are there not a few soft-hearted men on the enemy's side? If so, do they think of the little ones back home while they are committing deeds that make the world hiss and cry out, "Shame?" Would they have regiments of cold-blooded, harsh-voiced soldiers come along and kill their children?

No, of course not, but they do not think of that, they have only one idea, and that is to "Straffe" England. And they never will.

England owes a lot to her navy. If we had such a miserable little navy as the Kaiser has, where would we be to-day? Where would England be? In the hands of the Germans, and ruled by one who is hardly human. But God helping us, we will never come to that.

HELEN ISADORE AULD.
Rosetown, Sask. Age 13.

A TERRIBLE HAILSTORM

About two years ago we had a terrible hailstorm. My father was out milking when it came up. He was just coming to the house when the wind began to blow up pretty strong. Father came in and I had to help him shut the door. In a few minutes hail began to beat against the window pane. The next we could see nothing but glass flying in the rooms. Eight panes of glass were broken in our house. It was a fine night afterwards, the stars and moon shone bright.

ALMA McDERMID.
Radville, Sask.

WAR

In the war there are a lot of men on each side. They fight on sea and on land. They use horses on land and boats on sea. They have big ships that go under the water and come up again called submarines. They are very handy ships, for the enemy doesn't see them coming. When they are at the war sometimes they can't get anything to eat. At first when they were fighting the wars were not so long, because they would come out of the trenches and fight. Now they stay in the trenches.

In the trenches they plan what large town they are going to get, and in the morning they get up and make a dive at it. Sometimes they win and sometimes they don't. They don't use little guns but they use big ones called cannon, and which make a loud noise. There is a lot of noise at the war, for when one side sees it is winning it starts to shout for joy, and the noise of the cannon and the shouting of the men makes an awful noise. They carry flags along, and when they fight on the sea they tie flags on the ship.


First they write and ask the king if they can go. The king tells them to come to him, and he tells them if they can go. If they can go he tells them where to go to learn, and then they keep marching on to the front.

LIDA R. M. DICKISON,
Antler, Sask. Age 10 years.

AN UNPLEASANT NECESSITY

I think war is good sometimes. In Bible times it was good to have war, because the people were so wicked. Right today there is war going on, and if Germany was to be victorious then it would be bad for all nations, because Germany is so cruel. I think it is terrible about the Germans sinking the American passengers, when United States is a neutral country. If the war was carried on right, it would not be thought of so much, but Germany is not carrying on the war right. She is sinking ships and destroying big cities and murdering men, women and children.

JOHN NELSON CRIPPS,
Age 11 years.



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ABOUT RHODE ISLAND REDS

The "best breed" of poultry has yet to be developed. In other words, there is no "best breed." Every time I pick up a poultry journal I come across an article that proves—at least to the writer—that he has by all odds the best winter layers; or an article that closes the whole argument on the question of the breed that lays the most eggs all the year round, or an article that sets forth with dogmatic assurance the virtues of a certain kind of feed, or a particular kind of house, or a special system of care. I used to pay a lot of attention to all these apparently conclusive tales until I got tangled up trying to follow all the various brands of advice that, in utter hopelessness, I just determined to use what good horse sense Providence had given me, and see how that system would work. With me it has worked all right; and one of the first conclusions I came to was that there was no "best breed," no "best" way of feeding or hatching, or brooding, or housing, but that instead success in the poultry business hinged upon a long chain of conditions, each dependent on the other, and all of them dependent upon wholly outside things, such as the location of the breeder, his climate, soil, forestry, price of commodities, such as housing—and even upon the direction or the prevailing winds, the slope of the land, the amount of rain or snow fall, the market, the shipping facilities, and one's contact with the outer world—every one of these things has a bearing on success or failure in the poultry business, and any single one of them may spell success or failure.

I have until now neglected to mention the one factor that I think the most important of all—namely, the character and qualifications of the man on the job. One man could take a million dollars to start with and, if he lived long enough, go dead broke raising poultry, while another man could start with a setting of grocery store eggs and in a few years own a fine farm and the best flock of birds in his county. The millionaire would buy the best and highest priced birds he could find, and in about three generations wind up with a bunch of rumpy, lousy, dunghills. So all this talk and ink about the needs and breeds and feeds in the poultry business fails to make a hit with me. Now I am going to tell you how I came to own Rhode Island Reds, what I have done for them and what they have done for me. I have been in the poultry business for a long time, one way or another, and once or twice came pretty nearly taking my seat alongside of the fellows who know there is money in poultry because they had put it there. But as soon as I quit doing things because some other fellow was doing them, the figures on my ledger began to play pussy-wants-a-corner and finally got over on the right side, and have stayed there ever since. Just before that time arrived, which was a few years ago, I ran across a small flock of Reds, and right off they looked mighty good to me. I watched them closely for a year, and they grew on me—first because I have always regarded red as a good solid color, hardy and reliable. Then I always noticed that the birds were in good health and high spirits, and that fall, long before my own birds began to lay, I noticed that my neighbor was getting eggs, tho he hadn't nearly as good quarters as I had, and he paid very little attention to feeding. I noticed, too, that his birds were roaming all over the place, rustling for tit-bits; but they never seemed to fly over fences, and he could keep them anywhere with a four-foot wall. Well, to make a long story short, I got some Reds. At first they didn't come true color, comb or even shape; but they surely did shell out the eggs, and I decided to know what care and attention would do.

I have now got my flock of Reds to a point where I am satisfied perfectly with their utilitarian performances, and I am turning my attention to bettering the plumage, especially of the females of the flock. In even the best of strains I find there is still a tendency to smoky under-plumage, or too light color. And I do not believe it is a necessary defect in the breed that the pullets, as soon as they begin laying, are disposed to light-



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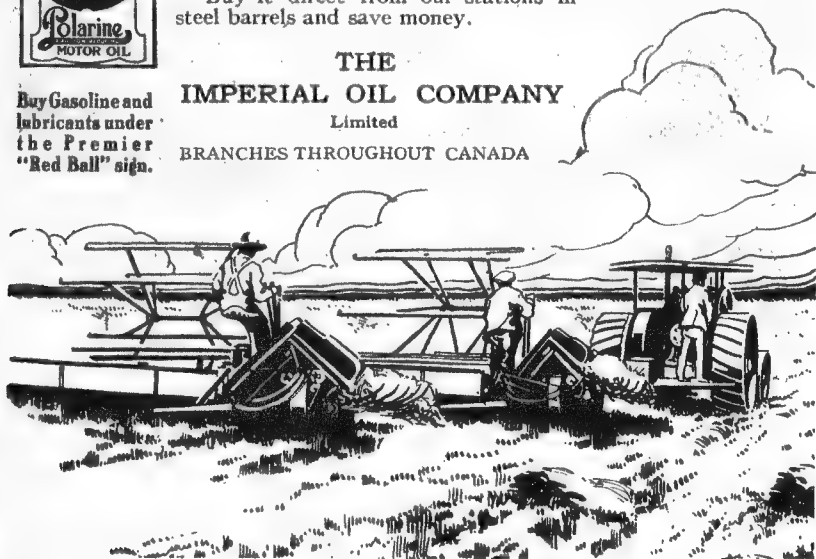
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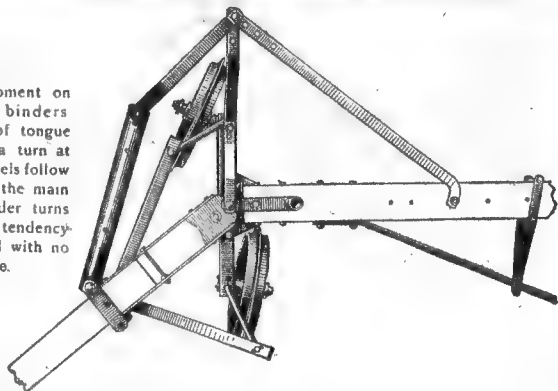
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Auto tongue truck equipment on Deering and McCormick binders. Illustration shows position of tongue truck wheels when making a turn at end of swath. Note that wheels follow a natural circular track with the main wheel as a pivot. The binder turns squarely and easily with no tendency of wheels to drag or lift and with no twisting strain on binder pole.



The New Auto Tongue Truck on Deering and McCormick Binders

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With this new auto tongue truck the binder pole is held in line with the truck pole. An 8-foot binder enters the grain and continues to cut as squarely as a 6-foot machine.

Equipped with this auto tongue truck, the binder cuts a full 8-foot swath without crowding the horses into the grain—a gain in the width of every swath, with far less work for the driver.

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This new tongue truck is one of the most important improvements made on binders in the last ten years. Do not fail to see it at the local agent's place of business next time you are in town, or write us at the nearest branch house for details.

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en the shade of their surface feathers. Nor do I think that the "chocolates" will have to be countenanced much longer in the breed. I am finding that by careful exclusion from the breeding pens of these defective birds I am getting fewer of the objectionables, and I have no doubt that in the near future we shall be as free from them as are some of the other breeds from the same objectionable qualities in their earlier days. P.H.S., Ill.

Cattle Loans in United States

Continued from Page 7

easy for an inexperienced man to secure a loan. Most of the state laws also protect private lenders very carefully on collections for stock sold. Loans are even made on stock already under mortgage, in which case the first mortgage is taken over by the cattle loan company. While the original notes on these loans are made at six months, they are renewed up to eighteen months and this privilege is made use of to a great extent.

American Loans in Canada

These banks and loan companies are constantly making loans for the purchase of stockers and feeders in Western Canada. Some of the commission men at Chicago and South St. Paul are financing farmers and ranchers in Western Canada now for the purchase and handling of cattle. The day I was in the Stock Yards National Bank of Chicago, June 20, a loan of \$250,000 was then being arranged to enable an outfit of cattle men to make purchases up here. There are numerous large and small banks as far south as Illinois doing this kind of thing regularly, and last year a lot of the prettiest cattle in Western Canada went out from all over the country as a result of such accommodation for cattlemen to the South. Last year approximately 60,000 feeding cattle were taken across the boundary and finished, and the final profit from them went not into the pockets of men who grew them and should have had that profit, but into the pockets of shrewd men who knew there was a good profit to be made even after paying a couple of extra freight hauls and good interest on their money. Stock men and bankers assert that while the stock from Western Canada is not as uniform as desirable, still it is good feeding stock and profitable.

The travesty of this whole proposition is that Canadian banks, federal and provincial departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges, farm papers and other organizations are advising the farmers to raise more stock, which they are gradually doing, and then the finished profits are being lost to western farmers thru the lack of accommodation from our Canadian banks, accommodation that should be just as available to them as it is to American buyers thru their local banks.

Obligation on Our Banks

There is no reason why similar accommodation could not be provided in Western Canada. The greatest difficulty would be the purchase of the borrowers' paper. Canadian banks have not learned to look at this in anything like its true value yet. If our banks would buy this paper, plenty of reliable cattle loan companies could, and I believe would, be organized here. It is simply up to Canadian banks if they wish to do something real to help the cattle industry, to get busy and give this business the help that it deserves and that they as no one else can give. The Bank Act hindrances have been removed, and the banking machinery and organization in Western Canada is unusually well adapted to the purpose, as the branch bank managers know the country and inspection costs for them would be small compared to those of a cattle loan company. The assumption of the moral responsibility on this score is up to the bankers of this country, because they at present have the control of our finances. If we had such assistance it would also help to steady the market. Right now farmers are marketing a lot of their cattle that would make good stuff when properly finished. Under the present high prices, especially up to a week ago—June 20—farmers are selling this stuff



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For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are in use every harvest. Fits any binder. Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since horses have only to pull machine, two horses will easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheel slips—it never clogs. After harvest Cushman engine does all other work. Very light weight and easy to move around, yet runs more steadily than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor and perfect balance. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; when stripped for binder only 167 lbs. 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley.

Alex Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch I. H. C. grinder, which it handles nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. Everyone who sees it thinks it is the only engine."

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CAREFULLY AND
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Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

off and the rush has already depressed the market and started just the same procession as has usually gone on here during the summer and fall.

Small Bank Breeding Loans

So much for the stocker and feeder end of the business and the attitude of American banks to this trade. Their attitude toward loans for breeding stock is just as considerate and helpful, only it is done more thru the small local banks. One banker in St. Paul, who operates several small banks in the state of Minnesota, notably one long established at Crookston, not so very far south of our border, said, "We have usually taken the position that we wouldn't carry a loan with a man without he would put in cattle, and this we insist on as one of the first purposes to which a loan should be put. We have found in our experience in Minnesota that loans on cattle are safer and better than loans on grain." But, I said, "can a man get money for stock from you if he hasn't already considerable on hand?" He said, "We made a loan only a few days ago to a man who wanted to get eight cows and only had two horses now, and we did so as a matter of course. Certainly we knew the man to be morally good and we have our chattel mortgage. We don't always cover up with the chattel mortgage and we don't necessarily make loans to everybody, but we do to nearly all our applicants. We have \$200,000 loaned on livestock from Crookston. This district is somewhat larger than most and would probably be fifty miles in radius, tho most of the business comes from a very much shorter distance. In earlier years we had a very much larger percentage of our loans secured by chattels than at the present time. This change has been brought about by the better financial condition of our farmers, so that many men who were formerly obliged to pay 10 per cent. and give a chattel mortgage, we now loan at 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. on their straight notes. I should say that of our loans at Crookston between 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. have been made during the last three years in connection with the increase of cattle on the farms." He also added, "another small bank with which I am connected is capitalized at \$10,000, and has \$175,000 out in loans which would not average over \$300 per loan, and all within 15 or 20 miles of the bank." Asked as to the length of time these loans are made for, he said: "Most of them are made for twelve months and renewed, if necessary, after that time for an indefinite period. For instance, we had one Frenchman who got to the point where it was either a case of foreclose or lend him some more money to buy more cows and send the milk to a cheese factory. We chose the latter course. Eight years later this man had an auction and after the rest of his debts were all paid he had \$3,000 clear. We could have cleaned the man up, of course, but we are banking in our several districts to stay, and are doing what we can to develop that particular district, realizing that as the surrounding country develops so will the extent and security of our business. Talking of length of loans, we loaned one man \$12,500 fourteen years ago, and if we insisted on it we could have cleaned the debt up any time. The borrower, however, could make good use of this money, and only paid back the last \$2,500 of it last week. That seems like a long loan, but we were always getting fair interest on our money and in the meantime that man is now worth \$75,000, whereas when we made our loan to him he was scarcely worth \$15,000."

Other Constructive Work

Another example of constructive American bank practice is offered by a bank in Renville County, Minnesota. These men are O'Connor Bros., at Renville. They operate a farm as well as a bank. During the hog cholera outbreak, in 1913, they took a very active interest in cleaning up the disease thru the use of the serum treatment. Large numbers of hogs were immunized within a radius of eight miles of Renville by two veterinarians brought by these bankers from St. Paul specially for the purpose. On one farm 142 hogs were treated and when cholera was rag-

ing on neighboring farms, everyone of these hogs lived. In all 577 hogs were immunized, and, while others lost hundreds, not one of these hogs died. These bankers paid the full cost and later pro-rated the cost for the service, expressage and other incidentals. They charged nothing for postage, time and the veterinary and other service was obtained free as far as the farmers were concerned. The bank stood good for it all. Later, rebates were made in the cost of serum from the state laboratory, and this benefit was passed on to the farmers. The total cost to the farmers was approximately 14 cents per hog. The next year these men, becoming interested thru their own farm in silo building, offered to loan \$5,000 without interest to ten different farmers in as many districts for the erection of silos. Several farmers availed themselves of the opportunity and the number of silos was greatly increased thru this work. Again these bankers have stood ready at all times to loan any amount of money at a nominal interest to bring in feeding cattle. They have even advanced up to the full amount of the purchase price.

These men know actual farming conditions. They have lived in that particular country for many years and their interests are centered there. The development of that particular district means the development of their bank. In short, most of the bankers in the northwestern states are practical men who have developed in their communities and who know their own interests can only develop to their greatest extent as the interests of the surrounding community develop.

Future Cattle Prospects

The necessity of some better arrangements for loaning on cattle must be apparent to everyone. The Canadian banks unquestionably have that power in their hands, and they owe it to the farmers of Western Canada to exercise it. It could be given thru our present system had the branch managers the experience and sympathy, yes, even if they had a tolerably free hand for constructive work. It might be done by the formation of cattle loan companies by people with facilities for such work, provided the banks were prepared to buy this paper at a reasonable rate, and there is no legitimate reason why when properly conducted they should refuse to do so. If this is not done it is up to the government to borrow a large sum of money for this purpose and place its distribution under a commission of experienced stock producers—note I said experienced producers—and financial men. These men either for cattle loan companies or for the latter purpose can be secured, if not here, then in the United States. Cattle prices are high at present, but much good work can be done even now in breeding as well as feeding stock. Present high prices of cattle will scarcely continue after the war, but the relative profits should be as great or greater. It seems fairly certain that grain prices will suffer a severe slump because cereal production is the easiest for the millions of hands now engaged in war to turn to first. Livestock production is a long, gradual process. With very cheap grain there seems every indication that there will still be as great or greater profits in livestock. Now is the time to make ready this machinery and incidentally oil it, too.

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S. G. Johnson, Binscarth, Man.....	5.00
Proceeds of Willen Picnic, Willen, Man.....	29.25
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BELLOWS BROS. SHORTHORN SALE

One of the greatest Shorthorn sales of history was pulled off June 14, when Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., sold 40 head for \$44,430, a grand average of \$1,110. Thirty-four females averaged \$1,140, and six bulls \$895. The highest priced cow was "Queen of Beauty 27th" by "Diamond Goods." She brought \$2,250. The highest priced bull was "Parkdale Radium" by Radium, \$1,330 being paid for him. This bull's dam was the highest priced female. Considering there were no unusual prices paid the high average was not only a revelation of Bellows' Shorthorn breeding but also of the great breed itself.

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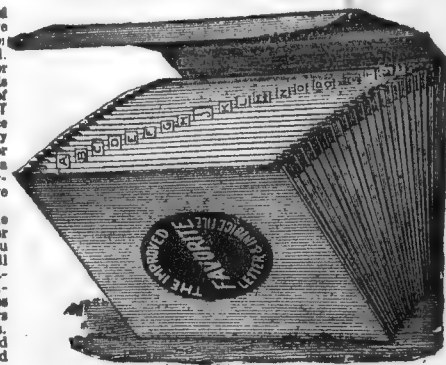
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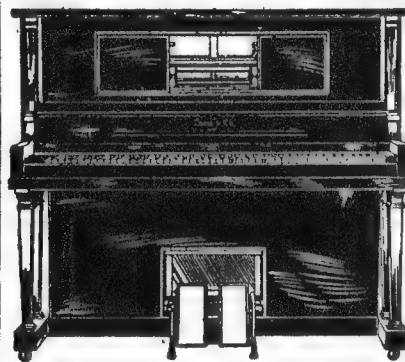
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The price is only \$450! Small indeed, when you consider the value and amusement it will be to your wife and family. You'll be delighted when you see it. And when you experience the joy of producing music you'll know that it is the ideal instrument at a moderate price.

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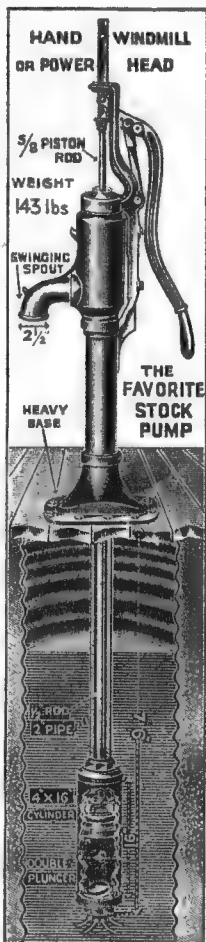
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A good pump that can not be affected by the frost is as easy to install, and at an Eaton price is as economical as any other pump. To be able to give stock plenty of fresh water is a big asset in stock raising. For a large capacity, moderate priced pump, that will give steady, year round service, we recommend our Imperial Stock Pump.



IMPERIAL STOCK PUMP

As Shown

The favorite pump with Western Farmers. It has gained very wide popularity, mainly because it meets the demands of nearly every farmer who is raising stock.

It can be worked by hand, by windmill or engine and the large cylinder 4x16 inches with double plunger enables it to lift a large quantity of water very quickly and easily. Can be drained in winter to avoid frost.

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The capacity of this pump at 30 strokes a minute is 15 gals.

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97XH864	18 ft.	6 ft., 2 ins.	10 ft.	175 lbs.	12.80
97XH865	21 ft.	6 ft., 2 ins.	13 ft.	185 lbs.	13.50
97XH866	24 ft.	6 ft., 2 ins.	16 ft.	195 lbs.	14.20
97XH867	27 ft.	6 ft., 2 ins.	19 ft.	205 lbs.	14.90
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Probing Industrial Conditions

Article II.—Summarizing the findings and recommendations of the United States Industrial Relations Commission

By F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.

In the supplemental statement of Frank P. Walsh the following occurs:

"We find the basic cause of industrial dissatisfaction to be low wages; or, stated in another way, the fact that the workers of the nation, thru compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil."

In the body of the report this basic cause is dissected and its component parts are dealt with extensively. Matter dealing with industries other than agriculture occupies the major portion of the space. Nevertheless, many startling facts regarding the condition of agriculture in the United States are revealed. We will first deal as briefly as possible with the non-agricultural parts of the report.

An Industrial Verdict

The annual list of accidents in industry approximate 35,000 fatalities and 700,000 injuries involving a disability of over four weeks.

From one-third to one-half of these might be prevented by proper safe-guards, inspection and control.

Each of the thirty million odd wage earners in the United States loses an average of nine days a year thru sickness. At an average of two dollars per day, the wage loss from this source is over \$500,000,000, to say nothing of the suffering involved. Investigations show that thirty to forty per cent. of cases requiring charitable relief are immediately due to sickness.

Nearly one-half of the women engaged in industrial occupations generally receive less than six dollars per week—what does it mean to many? Three theatre tickets, gasoline for a week, or the price of a dinner for two; a pair of shoes, three pair of gloves, or the cost of an evening at bridge. To the girl it means that every penny must be counted, every normal desire stifled, and each basic necessity of life barely satisfied by the sacrifice of some other necessity.

Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson find that the limitation of the right of suffrage to men has been a most serious handicap to women in industry in their long and splendid struggle to secure compensation for their labor, humane working conditions and protective laws. It is shown that six financial groups control twenty-eight per cent. of the wage earners and a cable from J. P. Morgan to E. H. Gary is printed to show how complete this control is.

In support of the fact that justice is denied the poor, Ex-President William H. Taft is quoted:—

"We must make it so that the poor man will have nearly as possible an equal opportunity in litigating as the rich man; and under present conditions, ashamed as we may be of it, this is not the fact."

Philanthropy will not solve the social problem, altho it may stave off revolution. Chairman Walsh asked Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, a capitalist, whose interests in mines and industrial plants extend to every part of the country:

"What do you think has been accomplished by the philanthropic activities of the country in reducing suffering and want among the people?"

Mr. Guggenheim—"There has been a great deal done. If it were not for what has been done and what is being done we would have a revolution in this country."

One of the principal causes of industrial unrest, we are told, lies in the denial of access to land and natural resources even when they are unused and unproductive, except at a price and under conditions which are practically prohibitive. Only in the hands of large owners, free from economic pressure, able to evade or minimize the effects of taxation and to await the ripening of the fruits of unearned increment, can land be held out of use if its products are needed.

About Agriculture

As proof of the fact that it is the large holdings which are undeveloped, or only partially developed, there can be no more complete evidence than the condition

of the farms of 1,000 acres and over, which, valued at two and one-third billion dollars, comprise nineteen per cent. of all the farm land of the country and are held by less than one per cent of the farm owners. The United States census shows that in these 1,000 acre farms only 18.7 per cent. of the land is cultivated as compared to 60 to 70 per cent. of farms of from 50 to 499 acres. More than four-fifths of the area of the large holdings

is being held out of active use by their 50,000 owners, while 2,250,000 farmers are struggling for a bare existence on farms of less than fifty acres, and an untold number of those who would willingly work these lands are swelling the armies of unemployed in cities and towns.

Tenancy and landlordism increase synchronously. In 1880, Texas had 65,468 tenant families, comprising 37.6 per cent. of all the farms of the State. In 1910, tenant

farmers had increased to 219,571, and operated 53 per cent. of all the farms in the State. In Oklahoma at the present time the percentage of farm tenancy in the State is 54.8.

Without the labor of the entire family the tenant farmer is helpless. As a result not only is his wife prematurely broken down, but the children remain uneducated and without the hope of any condition better than that of their parents. A very large proportion of the tenant's families are insufficiently clothed, badly housed and underfed.

Over ninety-five per cent. of the tenants borrow from some source. The average interest rate on all farm loans is ten per cent. while small tenants in Texas pay fifteen per cent or more. The rate of interest on store credit ranges from twenty to sixty per cent.

Recommend Rural Credit

The Commissioners are unanimous in recommending some system of rural credit which will furnish farmers capital at lower rates of interest. S. Thruston Ballard sums up thus, after commending a rural credit system.

"Unsatisfactory rural conditions which make it difficult for a small farmer to earn a decent livelihood for his family, cause many poorly equipped young men and women to flock to the cities. As a rule, they are thoroughly inefficient and lamentably ignorant of the temptations of city life, and are rarely able to earn a living wage.

Life on the farm should be made sufficiently attractive and lucrative to induce these boys and girls to remain there. This can only be done thru our rural schools, which are now most inadequate.

The education of country children must fit them for country life. No love of the beautiful, no patriotic gratitude to his country for his education can be felt by the child who spends weary months in uncomfortable hovels, where he receives impractical and frequently useless instruction.

Our Government should aid the States in establishing comfortable rural schools, with longer terms and with better paid and better equipped teachers.

In every rural school there should be departments of household arts—that is cooking, sewing and millinery—and manual training and agriculture. These schools should be open for agricultural instruction thruout the summer—in fact, each one should become an experiment station for the neighborhood. The school house should be the social centre—the meeting ground for instruction and social pleasures."

The word "tariff" is not mentioned in the report and the thing is not alluded to. In a number of places, however, when dealing with the problems of unemployment, housing and farming, the commission recommends the untaxing of improvements and the taxation of land values—the latter as a means of breaking up large holdings and bringing them into use.

Those wishing one of the 100,000 copies of the report that are being printed should write to the Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., enclosing fifty cents.



A. Stanley Jones

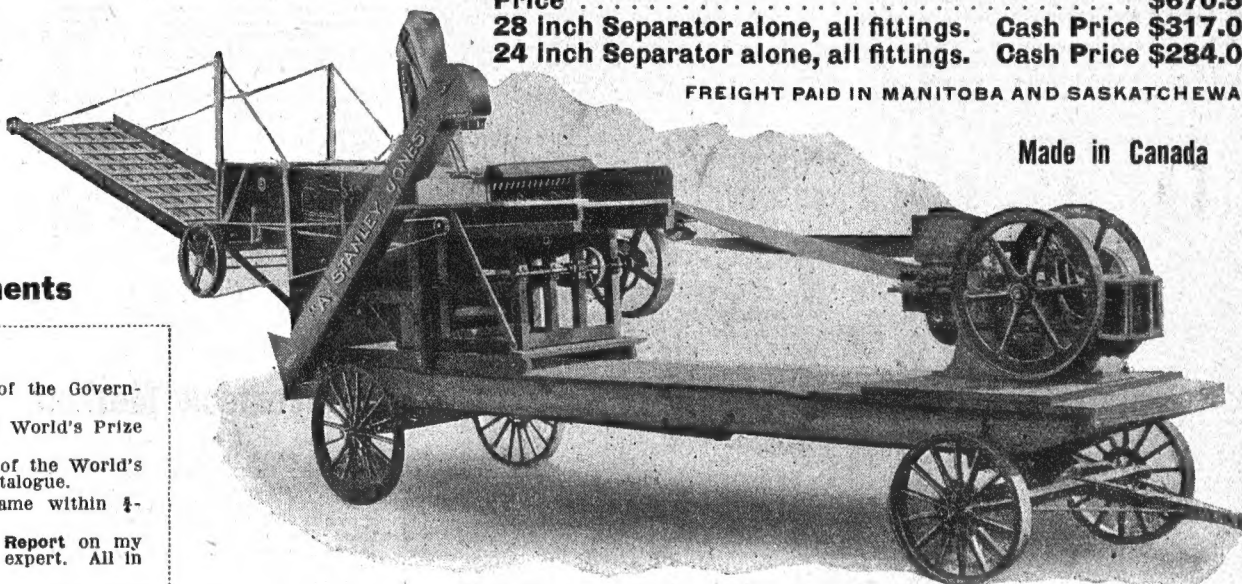
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COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all Fittings, Belts and Trucks with 16 ft. reach. Cash Price \$670.50
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Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of the Government Farms, Indian Head.
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 Also see the **Official Government Report** on my machine, given by the government expert. All in my catalogue.

Order Early My price for cash this year is the same as last, and my time price is only 2 per cent. more. Other companies have advanced from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. You will notice I publish all my prices plainly in my advertising and my catalogue and do not have two or three different prices for the same article.

Everyone interested should get my catalogue; it tells you how to test the horsepower of an engine; it explains what horsepower means and what it

is; how to find speeds of pulleys and diameters, etc. and is most useful to anyone having or thinking of getting a gas engine. Also all the prizes given to customers this year—real 14-carat Gold Watches, etc., etc.—Judge, The Grain Growers' Guide.

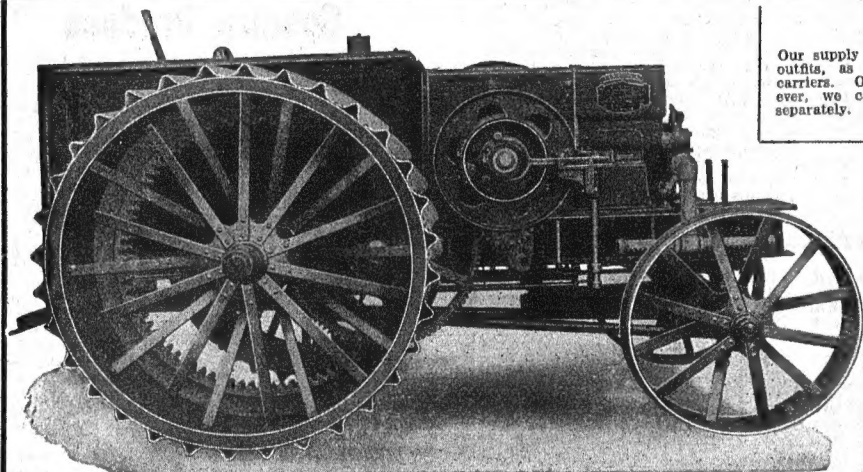
KEROSENE BURNING ATTACHMENT can be supplied with Gasoline Engines if desired.

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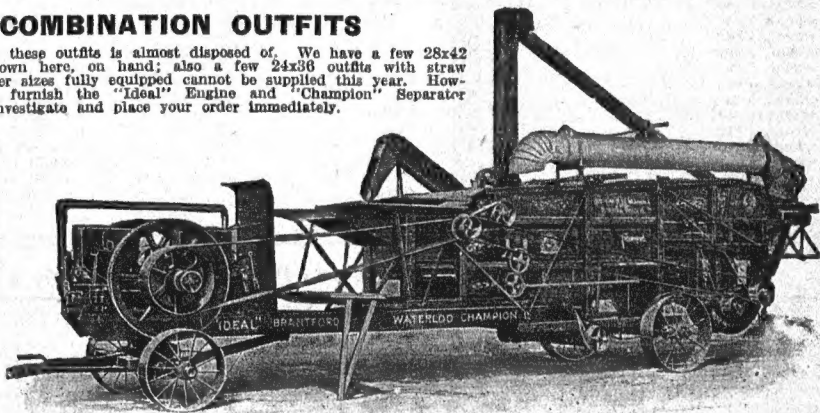
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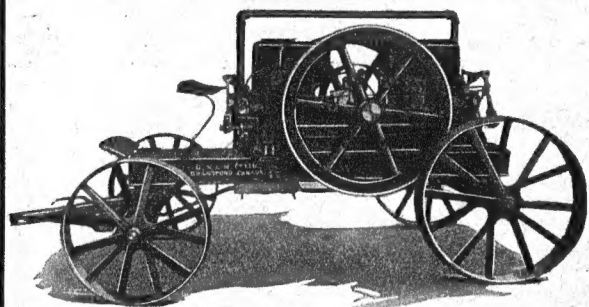
Before buying investigate the New "Ideal" Light weight 15-25 H.P. Opposed Cylinder, Hopper Cooled Oil Tractor. Come and see this engine demonstrated at the Brandon Fair. We also manufacture Oil Tractors of 18-35 and 25-50 H.P.

COMBINATION OUTFITS

Our supply of these outfits is almost disposed of. We have a few 28x42 outfits, as shown here, on hand; also a few 24x36 outfits with straw carriers. Other sizes fully equipped cannot be supplied this year. However, we can furnish the "Ideal" Engine and "Champion" Separator separately. Investigate and place your order immediately.



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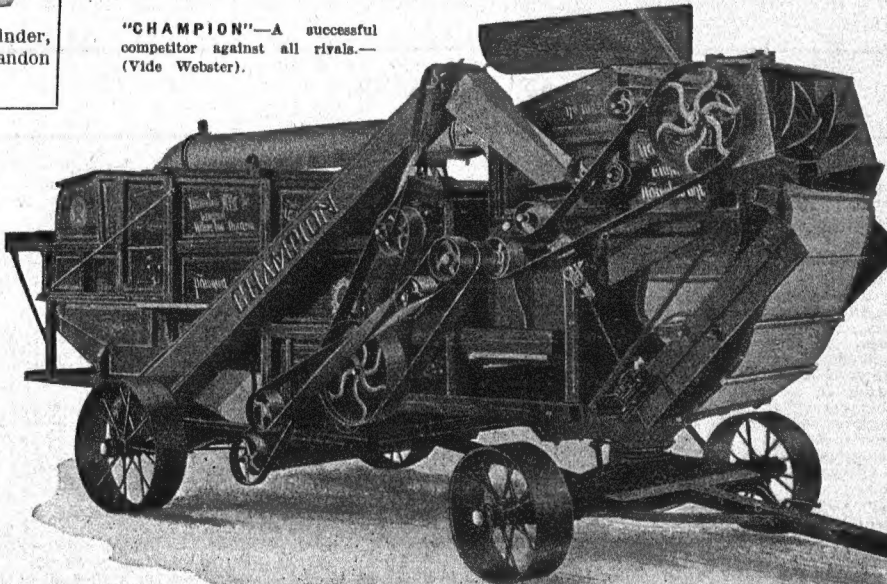


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Waterloo "Champion" Separators are built in sizes to suit the requirements of the Farmers and Threshers of Western Canada. 24 x 36, 28 x 42, 33 x 52, 38 x 58 and 40 x 62. Catalogue giving full information will be mailed free to any address on request.



THE GOULD, SHAPLEY AND MUIR CO. LTD. or **THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.**
 WINNIPEG, MAN. REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. REGINA, SASK. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 8, 1916)

Wheat—Closing prices on Saturday were 3½ cents higher for July than on the previous week-end, 2½ cents higher for October and 3½ cents higher for December. The market on Monday last was strong on account of firmer Liverpool and American markets. For the balance of the week prices saw-sawed within a narrow range and the market appeared to be almost in a rut and this condition prevailed also for the greater part of Saturday morning's session. Then toward the end of Saturday's session prices jumped in American markets on account of reports of rust in the Dakota wheat and weather tending to increase such condition. Winnipeg futures followed and advanced 3½ cents to 3½ cents, October showing the greatest advance. Whether conditions warrant these sharp advances will be shown by later advices from affected districts.

Oats—Closed ¼ lower for July and ¼ higher for October. Prices were fairly steady for futures during the week, but the premiums for cash oats dwindled to ¼ cent over July price for Two Canada Western grade and ½ cent under July for Three Canada Western. There are large stocks of oats in our terminals, and a large number of cars inspected each day so that buyers have little difficulty in filling their requirements.

Barley—Is in good demand now and offerings are light. As a result prices are advancing quite steadily and for the week show a gain of from 2 to 4 cents.

Flax—Advanced from 9 cents to 9½ cents on the week's business, with considerable inquiry for the cash article indicating revived interest on the part of the crushers.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 4	113	108	107
July 5	112	107	106
July 6	111	107	106
July 7	113	108	107
July 8	114	111	109
July 10	115	112	110
Week ago	113	109	108
Year ago	135	102	102
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 4	44	41	41
July 5	44	41	41
July 6	43	41	41
July 7	44	41	41
July 8	44	42	41
July 10	44	41	41
Week ago	44	41	41
Year ago	60	42	42
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 4	150	163	163
July 5	150	163	163
July 6	150	163	163
July 7	150	163	163
July 8	150	163	163
July 10	150	163	163
Week ago	150	163	163
Year ago	151	154	154

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, July 8)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.14		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.10		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.11		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.08		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, frost	1.00		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, smut, b.b.	99		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, b.b.	98		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	98		
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	96		
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	36		
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	35		
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, run	37		

No. 3 rye, part car	91
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	72
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, thin	72
No. 2 feed barley, part car	71
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	72
Sample barley, 1 car	72
Sample barley, 1 car, musty	69
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.87
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.84
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.87

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Fort William, July 7, 1916.—			
1916 Wheat			
	This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	29,848.20	12,377.40	
2 Nor.	6,677,999.10	618,692.10	
3 Nor.	2,373,218.10	783,864.20	
3 Nor.	1,475,879.00	451,102.50	
No. 4	1,722,706.10	168,210.00	
Others	1,803,900.10	395,530.40	
This week	13,483,551.00	2,429,777.40	
Last week	14,860,366.00	2,399,718.40	
Decrease	1,376,815.00	30,059.00	

Oats			
1 C.W.	68,896.10	323.08	
2 C.W.	2,263,118.13	504,161.03	
3 C.W.	1,268,763.25	152,608.17	
Ex. 1 Fd.	291,825.08	68,286.14	
Others	870,318.05	215,634.33	
This week	4,762,921.27	941,014.07	
Last week	4,285,470.02	994,590.16	
Increase	477,451.25	53,576.09	
Barley			
3 C.W.	247,894.40	3 N.W.C.	1,196,769.19
4 C.W.	128,801.16	2 C.W.	115,849.53
Rej.	36,872.47	3 C.W.	9,601.50
Feed	12,904.36	Others	22,278.51
Others	32,153.05		
This week	458,627.00	This week	1,344,500.05
Last week	555,784.42	Last week	1,405,351.46
Decrease	97,157.42	Decrease	60,851.41
Last year's total	103,951.33	Last year's total	1,191,115.10

SHIPMENTS			
1916—Lake			
Wheat	7,070,212.00	1916—Rail	92,511.40
Oats	2,229,960.29		25,136.20
Barley	276,377.02		1,125.26
Flax	226,993.07		213.43
Wheat	1915—Lake	1915—Rail	28,341.00
Oats	205,867.00		6,561.00
Barley	119,294.00		8.00
Flax	103,203.00		

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET			
Liverpool, July 8.—Market steady.			
No. 1 hard winter			\$1.48
No. 2 red winter			1.48
No. 1 Northern, Blue Stem			1.63
No. 1 Northern Manitoba			1.55
No. 2 Northern Manitoba			1.53
Parcels (Liverpool)			
No. 1 Man. Nor., July-Aug.			1.49
No. 1 Man. Nor., Aug.-Sept.			1.51
These prices are at the current rate of exchange \$4.77.—Manitoba Free Press.			

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS			
For the week ending July 5, movement of grain in interior terminal elevators was as follows:—			

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,033.50	33,891.00	479,437.40
"	Oats	193.18	4,147.22	35,674.28
"	Barley		5,487.06	9,933.00
"	Flax			10,092.41
Calgary	Wheat	1,880.00	17,419.00	197,930.00
"	Oats		12,240.00	59,472.00
"	Barley			3,861.00
"	Flax			
Saskatoon	Wheat	5,447.30	164,588.30	740,250.30
"	Oats		11,213.08	212,567.09
"	Barley		1,227.07	16,233.29
"	Flax		5,742.32	30,816.33

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, July 8.—Hot weather conditions have prevailed in the livestock trade since the month opened. Few changes of importance occurred in the cattle market, fluctuation of prices having been very slight. Heavy "water fills" induced by the high temperatures offset whatever easier trend prices developed, so that dressed meat cost packers practically the same as during the latter part of June.

Low dressing percentages have been the rule of late, as nearly all the cattle now being offered are of grassy grade. The week's receipts included very few lots of dryfed heifers, a bunch of steers selling Friday at \$9.70, being about the best offered.

Cows and heifers were obliged to sell mostly between \$5.00 and \$7.00 a hundredweight, as rank and file of the run was of plain to fairly good quality, and nearly everything had had a run on grass so that the "washy" characteristics to which packers object were much in evidence. Cutters and canners continued to command steady prices, mainly between \$4.00 and \$4.85. Fat bulls were subjected to more or less pressure during the week, and near the close were rated by many sellers as 15 to 25 cents down.

Demand for stockers and feeders was not energetic, but proved adequate to keep decent finishing stuff moving at rates averaging fully steady. Sales of steers and yearlings above the \$5.00 to \$7.00 spread, which caught the majority of the offerings, were infrequent.

Hog prices shifted mildly during the week, but held close to the season's highest level. The selling basis on late seasons was mainly between \$9.40 and \$9.70. Discrimination against piggy stuff, coarse and grassy hogs and old sows is reported by sellers.

Sheep and lamb prices held steady all week after the 25 to 50 cents declines of the previous week. Lambs topped at \$10.25, with inferior grades ranging from \$6.00 to \$9.50.

Calgary, July 6.—Few shipments were received

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 8, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.14	\$1.15
2 Nor. wheat	1.13	1.12
3 Nor. wheat	1.10	1.09
3 white oats	.43	.38
Barley	63-73	66-74
Flax, No. 1	1.68	1.92
Futures—		
July wheat	1.14	1.12
Oct wheat	1.11 (Sept.)	1.12
Dec. wheat	1.09	1.13

at the Alberta stockyards Wednesday, but two cars of hogs having come in. These sold at a fair figure, some bringing \$10.10 per cwt. Three cars of mixed cattle were received, and cows sold for \$6.00 and steers for \$7.00 for the best quality.

Toronto, July 7.—Receipts for the end of the week were light and those offered were readily cleaned up early this week, which should leave a stronger tone in the trade, provided the run is not excessive. Good to choice steers sold \$9.00 to \$10.00 and medium to good \$8.25 to \$9.00. Prices are 50 cents off for better classes; 75 cents for poor classes of steers and heifers; 75 cents lower for bulls and cows as this week closes compared with a week ago.

There is a fair inquiry for stockers, but buyers appeared nervous at paying high prices. From \$7.00 to \$8.00 was paid for better classes, and \$6.00 to \$7.00 for medium to good. The demand for calves is most insistent, also for spring lambs and light sheep. Choice spring lambs brought \$10.00 to \$12.50. Light sheep \$7.00 to \$8.50. Hogs sold readily at \$11.40 to \$11.50 fed and watered. Runs have been liberal during the last two days. The market closed somewhat weaker with promise of a break 25 cents or more early next week.

Winnipeg, July 10.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. reports receipts at the Union stockyards last week as follows: Cattle, 1,420; calves, 200; sheep and lambs, 300; hogs, 6,400.

With only moderate receipts there is little change in prices for butcher cattle from last week. Few really good cattle are coming in and although a few odd lots of steers brought \$9.00, the bulk sold for \$7.50 to \$8.50. Cows, bulls and oxen remain about steady. Stockers and feeders are lower, but still bringing over \$6.50. Little change is looked for this week. There was a fair run of calves last week. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep and lambs came forward only fairly liberally. Good quality sheep brought \$6.75 to \$7.50, and choice lambs \$8.00 to \$9.00.

The hog market opened Monday with selects selling at \$10.40 fed and watered. The prices held steady here until Friday when selects sold at \$10.35 tho a few even went to \$10.45.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, July 10.—Note: Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Fancy dairy and No. 1 are the same as last week. Round lots are a cent higher. There has been a liberal supply of the better dairy butter come in on this market and produce men have not found it necessary to pay any premium for this product. They also state that they prefer to encourage, wherever possible, producers to ship cream which may be manufactured into creamery butter and which will ultimately become a standardized article.

Eggs—Are the same price as last week and plenty of them reaching the city.

Sweet Cream—Is also as strong as ever and 32 is the price for sweet and 27 and 29 for No. 1 and No. 2 sour. The supply reaching Winnipeg is only medium.

Hay—The hay market is still loaded up and at the present time new hay is beginning to reach Winnipeg so that any great advance in price from now on can scarcely be expected. The crop seems to be a liberal one all over the country and in the States next to us and in Ontario it is heavier than for many years.

Potatoes—New potatoes from the Southern States are beginning to reach this market. People have got pretty well tired of the old ones from Manitoba or other parts of the prairies and they have been a distinctly poor quality during the last couple of weeks. It should not be long before there should be a liberal supply at home.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 4 to July 10 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
July 4	113	111	108	102	96	93	88	45	44	44	43	42	72	68	63	63	159	156	..	..
5	112	110	107	101	95	92	87	44	43	43	43	41	72	68	63	63	159	156	..	..
6	112	110	107	101	95	91	85	44	43	43	43	41	72	68	63	63	159	156	..	..
7	113	111	108	102	96	93	87	44	43	43	43	41	73	69	63	63	162	159	..	..
8	114	113	110	104	98	99	89	44	43	43	43	42	73	69	63	63	168	165	..	..
10	115	113	110	104	98	95	91	44	43	43	43	41	74	70	64	64	175	172	..	..
Week ago	113	112	108	103	97	93	88	45	45	44	43	42	71	67	62	62	158	155	..	..
Year ago	135	132	127	..	..	..	..	60	57	57	56	55	70	65	57	57	150	147	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	July 10	Year Ago	July 7	July 9	July 6	July 8		July 10	Year Ago	July 6	July 8	July 8	June
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	8.00-8.85	8.00-8.85	10.00-10.25	10.25-11.00	9.25-10.00	9.25-10.00	Fancy dairy	21c-23c	19c-21c	22c-23c	23c		
Best butcher steers	8.50-9.00	6.85-7.25	9.50-10.00	7.00	9.75-10.50	8.25-9.25	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	21c-22c	22c		
Fair to good butcher steers	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.25	8.40-9.50	6.25-6.75	9.00-9.75	7.00-8.00	Good round lots	19c-20c	18c-19c	18c-20c	20c		18c
Good to choice fat cows	6.00-6.75	5.25-6.00	7.00-7.75	6.00-6.50	7.65-9.15	7.00-8.00	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium to good cows	5.25-6.00	5.00-5.25	6.50-7.00	5.25-5.50	6.15-7.65	5.75-6.75	Subject to candling	19c-22c			22c		
Common cows	4.50-5.50	4.50-4.75	5.75-6.50	3.75-4.25	5.25-6.15	5.00-5.75	New laid		15c		25c	22c	
Canners	3.50-4.25		4.25-5.00	2.50-3.00	3.75-5.15	4.00-4.40	Potatoes						
Good to choice heifers	7.00-8.00	5.85-6.25	8.25-9.00	6.00-6.50	7.85-10.00	7.00-8.00	In sacks, per bushel, new	50c-60c	50c-55c	50c-55c	50c-60c	75c	
Fair to good heifers	6.00-6.75		8.00-8.50	5.75-6.00	5.50-7.85	6.25-7.00	Milk and Cream						
Best oxen	8.00-7.00						Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	32c	27c				
Best butcher bulls	6.00-7.00	5.25-5.50	7.25-8.00	5.00-5.50	7.00-8.25	6.50-7.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	27c-29c	23c				
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.50	4.60-4.80	6.00-6.75	3.75-4.25	5.00-6.50	5.50-6.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs)		\$2.00				
Best feeder steers	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.00	7.25-8.25	6.00-6.25	7.25-8.50	7.00-7.50	Dressed Poultry						
Best stooker steers	5.00-6.50	4.75-5.50	7.00-8.00	5.00-6.25	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	Spring chickens	17c	14c	24c	22c	25c	
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$55-\$70	\$80-\$95	\$65-\$80		\$65-\$80	Fowl	13c-14c	12c	15c-16c	20c	17c	
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$38-\$45	\$50-\$80	\$50-\$60		\$45-\$65	Ducks	14c	14c	13c-14c	18c		
Hogs							Geese	14c	14c	12c-14c	18c		
Choice hogs, fed and watered	10.00-10.25	\$8.50-\$8.75	11.40-11.50	\$9.90	\$9.70-\$9.85	\$9.35-\$9.60	Turkeys	18c	14c	15c-17c	25c	20c-24c	
Light hogs	10.00-10.40		10.90-11.10		\$9.50-\$9.70	8.40-8.50	Hay (per ton)		No. 1's			No. 1's	
Heavy sows	\$8.00-\$8.50	\$6.00-\$6.25	8.90-9.10		\$9.00-\$9.40		No. 2 Red Top	\$13	\$17				
Stags	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$4.50			\$9.25-\$9.60		No. 2 Upland	\$11	\$14	\$9		\$11	
Sheep and Lambs							No. 2 Timothy	\$16-\$17	\$21	\$14	8c-9c	\$14	
Choice lambs	\$8.00-\$9.00	\$9.00-\$9.25	\$9.00-10.00	\$9.00	10.50-11.00	\$8.25-\$9.25	No. 2 Midland	\$10	\$13		\$11 pressed		
Best killing sheep	\$6.75-\$7.50	\$7.00-\$7.50	\$7.50-\$8.50	\$8.00-\$8.50	\$6.75-\$8.00	\$6.00-\$8.00	Clover and Timothy	\$14-\$15					

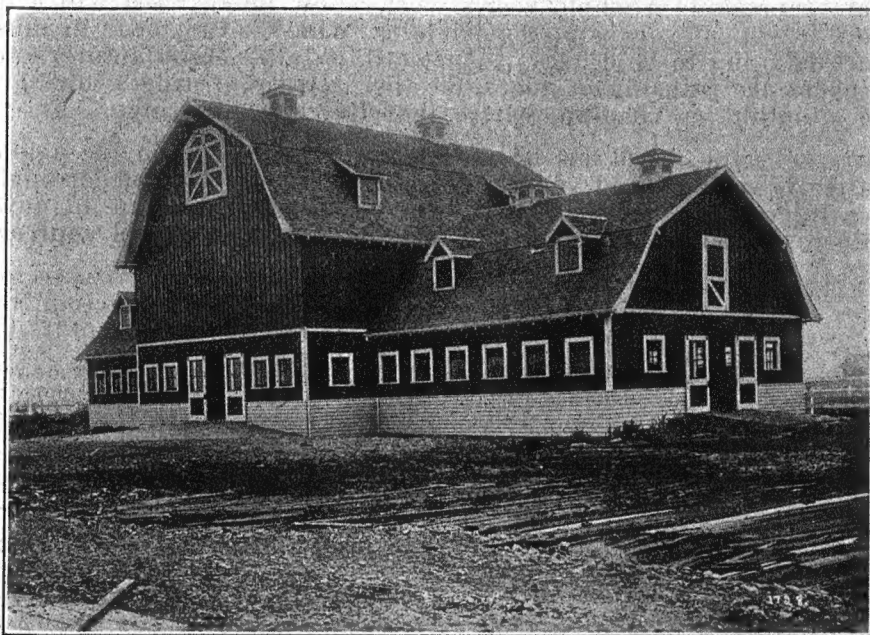
BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Not Your Son, but Your Grandson

may have to repair the roof you properly
cover today with

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

They wear out in time but they *don't rot*.



*Your Stock will benefit by a RED CEDAR SHINGLE Roof
It is Cool in Summer and Warm in Winter*

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

Do not rot, rust, crack or blister. They are proof against rain, hail and wind, sun and frost. They will wear out by the mechanical action of the weather before they will decay. Properly laid, they will last forty to fifty years; in many cases they have lasted longer. A shingle roof is comparatively noiseless during a rain or hail storm; it does not rattle in the wind. They have a pleasing natural color and readily take any kind of stain or paint.

The following is an extract from an unsolicited letter, written April 18th, 1916, by James S. Houston, a contractor and builder of Atchison, Kansas:—

"I have been building houses in Kansas for 35 years, and I may also add that the best shingles I ever used came from British Columbia, so there is no doubt about their wearing qualities; in fact, they wear too well for us contractors, for when we put on one roof we never get to put on another in the same place; they never seem to wear out.

"From yours respectfully,

"JAMES S. HOUSTON."

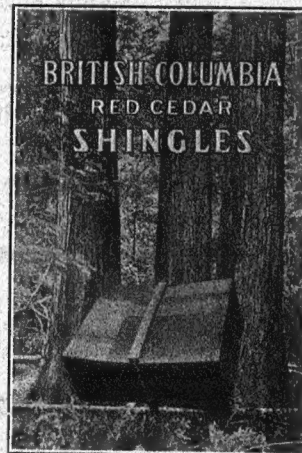


British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

make the Most Attractive Covering for
the Roof and Walls of a Building and
Attractive Buildings will

Add 10 per cent. to the value
of your Farm or Ranch

Ask your Dealer for a Copy of the Booklet on
BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES



For full information on **British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles** and other forest products, apply to British Columbia Lumber Commissioners, Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ontario, or Dominion Building, Regina, Saskatchewan

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Make Sure of your Twine

A twine shortage is already announced, and only one month to harvest. As a Western Farmer, what does this mean to you? Your grain represents a whole year's work—how much good will a big crop do you, if you cannot get binder twine? And, bear in mind, there is going to be a heavy shortage this fall. Manufacturers and shippers are refusing to guarantee the delivery of orders, owing to the situation in Yucatan, where the sisal fibre is grown.



For weeks the press has been warning farmers to provide against this twine shortage, the matter is serious, and you should realize it, and plan accordingly. You must protect your own interests, no one else will. Do so by ordering twine in advance and safeguard your crop. In case of a crop failure, we guarantee to refund your deposit, and cancel your order, provided we are notified before August 1st next.

Some time ago we advertised a limited amount of twine for advance orders, our supply was sold in two weeks. Since then we were fortunate in making another contract at slightly higher prices, and will book further orders while the supply lasts. Don't "leave it until I am ready to cut," or you will be left.

Fill in the Coupon, attach a \$5 bill as a deposit to bind the order, and forget it until you are ready to cut. When you want the twine notify us, and we will do the rest. You have nothing to lose, everything to gain, your twine is assured and you get it at today's price. Every hour counts; rush your order and deposit now.

Standard 500 ft., a guaranteed smooth-running twine of uniform strength and thickness; stands up to the end and works on any binder. Made of selected fibre, specially treated. Today's price, subject to early advance, per lb. **12c**

For combined orders of 5,000 lbs. or over, send deposit of 1c a lb., and write for our special price F.O.B. Saskatoon.

G.G.A. Local Secretaries: Your members are depending on you for their twine; write or wire at once for carload price F.O.B. your station.

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON
SASKATOON HARDWARE CO., Saskatoon.
Reserve for me _____ lbs. Standard 500 ft. twine at 12c. I enclose \$5 deposit, balance to be collected C.O.D., subject to your guarantee to cancel order and refund deposit if my crop fails.
Name _____
Post Office _____
Ship to _____
Date wanted _____
GGG

ORDER FROM

THE SASKATOON HARDWARE CO., Ltd.
SASKATOON, SASK.

WHEEL AND DRAG SCRAPERS

Although it is getting late in the season for road work, we offer the balance of our scrapers at greatly reduced figures to avoid carrying them over summer. Municipal Reeves and Contractors will save money by helping us to dispose of the few we have left. A necessity on the farm. The Drag Scrapers are stamped from new and improved dies, have double weight bottoms, with or without runners—perfect acting swivels. State if wanted with or without runners.

No. 2 Ontario, capacity 5 cubic feet, weight 80 lbs. \$ 9.00
No. 1 Ontario, capacity 7 cubic feet, weight 90 lbs. 9.50
No. 0 Ontario, capacity 9 cubic feet, weight 100 lbs. 13.75
With Runners Extra.

WHEEL SCRAPERS (Limited Number in Stock)

New Improved Square Box, Sand-Proof Wooden Hub Wheels

No. 2 North-West, capacity 13 cubic feet, weight 600 lbs. \$55.00
No. 3 North-West, capacity 17 cubic feet, weight 750 lbs. 65.00

PITTSBURGH ELECTRIC WELD FENCE

WHEN YOU BUY OUR No. 9 YOU GET 9 GAUGE—NOT 10

Remember all fencing is advancing—write for our catalogue and take advantage of our low pricing. Fence in your yard or pasture, or make that hog run; you can do it cheaply.

HOG FENCE

No. 267, Jumbo, all No. 9 wire, 26 inches high. Per rod. .35
No. 276 Medium, 9 gauge top and bottom, 12 gauge fillers. Rod .30

BARBED WIRE SPECIAL

80-Rod Spools, heavily galvanized. Spool. \$3.35
Staples, 6c lb. Special price on kegs.

Ideal Field Fence No. 4330. No. 9 wire, 33 inches high. Per rod. .24c
Ideal Field Fence No. 5420. No. 9 wire, 42 inches high. Per rod. .31c

POULTRY OR GARDEN FENCE—Cheaper and better than Netting

58 inches high, No. 11 wires top and bottom, 19 stays 16 inches apart. Per rod .50

Fireproof—RUBBER ROOFING—Weatherproof

Has every advantage over shingles—cheaper, lasts longer, easier laid, and is not affected by climatic conditions. Write for samples.

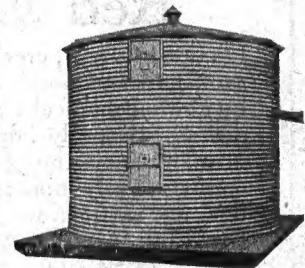
1-ply, guaranteed for five years 100 ft. square. \$1.45
2-ply, guaranteed for ten years. 100 ft. square. 1.85
3-ply, guaranteed for fifteen years. 100 ft. square. 2.25

We don't stock lumber or brick, but we have everything else you need for house or barn building. Our new price list of Nails, Builders' Hardware, Tar and Building paper is a big money saver—Send for one.

BT Hay and Litter Carriers, Cow Stanchions and all Barn Fittings.

"EASTLAKE" GRANARY, \$79

Are you going to run your grain on the ground again this year? If so you will lose as much as will buy one of these granaries. Make the first cost to be the last, and have a granary that will last almost for ever. One season will more than pay for it. Write now, for free booklet on the "Eastlake"—the last word in granary Simplicity, Strength and Safety.



THE SIDES constructed of curved and corrugated galvanized sheets. Under tests these sheets have proved twenty-nine times stronger than the plain sheets. Bolt holes machine punched, giving grain-tight joints.

THE ROOF, made in sections—all the same. Absolutely weather tight, all joints covered by a steel cap, and resting on 14 self-supporting rafters. When ready to thresh, slide out a roof section, insert separator spout, and go ahead.

TWO DOORS in every granary, each big enough to climb through and swinging inwards. Patent locking device holds doors weather and flax tight. No cast iron used in construction.

TWO CHUTES, one the height of a wagon-box, the other for filling sacks, each with a locked cut-off. Removable when not in use.

CAPACITY, filled to the eaves, 1,015 Canadian bushels.

Buy an "Eastlake Portable" and save all your grain—be independent of elevators and speculators—take the profits yourself. Easily erected by a man and a boy. Look again at our price—\$79, F.O.B. Winnipeg, compare it with others and note the saving. We will quote price to your station on request—mention it when writing for the booklet.

FARM WHEELBARROWS

Why try to get along without a barrow, or with the old wooden one that is all twisted and warped out of shape. A steel barrow is lighter to use, has no seams to leak, and is practically everlasting. Our prices are less than you would pay for an inferior wooden barrow.

\$10.00 Size Barrow for \$5.25

9.00 Size Barrow for 4.50

8.50 Size Barrow for 4.25

8.00 Size Barrow for 4.00

THE SASKATOON HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Quote GGG.

SASKATOON, Sask.